THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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THE ARCTIC AIR.

A DASH OF 60 DEGREES BELOW ZERO.

Distressing Reports From All Sections of Suffering Caused by the Weather—People Frozen to Death—As Bad as the Breath of Pestilence.

NEW YORK, January 4.—The signal service bureau at Washington reports that an area of high pressure with very cold northwest winds has continued, extending southward over the entire country between the Rocky mountains and Alleghanies, and is now apparently central in the lower Missouri valley. Clouds and snow are reported from a portion of the lower lake region and northern New England, but elsewhere clear weather prevails. An area of unusually low pressure has moved slowly northward and is now central near Eastport, where the pressure is lower than has ever yet been recorded at the signal service stations. Westerly gales have prevailed throughout the middle and eastern Atlantic coasts and lake region. The water in the locomotives of the elevated road was frozen last night, and the starting of trains was delayed an hour this morning. The westerly gale continues with unabated force. The thermometer is ten degrees above zero. The navigation of North river is seriously interrupted. The boats of the Courtland street line suffered the greatest detention during the day, and after 3:50 P. M. no boats left the pier for Jersey city. Between 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M., only three trips were made, and at 3:50 the last boat left the slip, and for the first time in twenty years the ticket-seller stopped his sales in consequence of the stoppage of the boats. Between 4:30 and 6:30 p. m., the approaches to the ferry were crowded with passengers for Jersey city, and it was difficult to make them believe there was no boat. By arrangement, their passengers were carried to and from Jersey city by the boats of Desbrosses street ferry. The latter were delayed so that they took forty minutes to a trip. The boats of the Barclay street line also made long and irregular trips, the longest delay being from 6:40 to 9:14 a. m. At the Christopher street ferry there was some trouble, but the Chambers street line ran with considerable regularity. At midnight the boats were running on all North river ferries except the Courtland street line, though very irregularly. Some ferry lines on East river have laid up their boats.

PHILADELPHIA, Jannuary 4.—The weather continues intensely cold. Highest point of the thermometer to-day, 13 degrees above zero. To night, it is again very cold with high west wind prevailing. At midnight the thermometer indicates 7 degrees above. Many persons were admitted to the hospitals suffering from frozen limbs, and several drivers on the street railroad cars were badly frozen. The streets to-night are deserted, and places of amusement slimly attended.

CHICAGO, January 4.—The temperature after midnight gradually lowered until this morning, when the mercury stood 22 below zero in exposed places in the city. Several cases of freezing are reported, but only one fatal. Reports from points in the northwest show the cold is continued and severe, with the thermometer ranging from 15 to 30 degrees below zero. Trains are delayed on all roads, but no accidents of importance have occurred. The poor are suffering considerably, but active efforts are being made by the relief and aid societies to relieve the destitution and discomfort. During the afternoon, the weather moderated appreciably, the mercury at 6 o'clock standing at 7 below. The day has, however, been very severe on the street-car drivers and conductors, bus-drivers, letter-carriers and others who are necessarily exposed, and many instances of freezing of ears, noses, hands and feet are reported. At the county hospital, there are harrowing scenes as the afflicted poor are brought in with limbs frozen. One or two cases of death by freezing have been reported, but cannot be traced to a reliable source. President Truesdale, of the Relief and Aid society, states that applications for help have been less than ever before, and that the sanitary condition of the city seems exceptionally good. Outside the city in the northwest, reports indicate the cold has been general and severe, with a more moderate temperature toward evening.

BUFFALO, January 4.—The storm at East Buffalo rages. All business is suspended. No stock has been received for thirty-two hours. The trains are blocked. No stock will be shipped to-day. The storm is more severe than that just before Christmas. The snow ploughs are of little use, as the drifts fill as fast as clearances are made. Several passenger trains are delayed at Batavia Falls and Lockport. Trains are stalled at North Buffalo Junction. All roads suffer about alike. The force of the storm extends from Castile to here. It is intensely cold, the thermometer ranging about zero. Several cases of suffering are reported. There is no cessation to the storm, and the wind still blows thirty-five miles an hour. Business on all railroads centering here is suspended. But three passenger trains arrived. One, by the New York Central from Albany, due here at 8:40 Thursday evening, arrived at 11:30 to-night, drawn by thirteen engines with snow plows.

ST. PAUL, MINN., January 4.—The temperature is notably milder here. It was five degrees below zero at sundown. A Bismarck dispatch says it is 33° below there. A Winnepeg special to the Pioneer Press says that it has been 29 degrees below zero there; 35 below at Fort Pelly, and 60 below at Battleford, capital of the northwestern territory.

CINCINNATI, January 4.—Mattie Cary, nine years old, living near Vincennes, started for school, a mile distant, yesterday morning. Some time afterwards she was found lying on the ground insensible and badly frozen.

LONDON, January 4.—There is another heavy snow storm in Scotland, and a piercingly cold air. Out door labor is again interrupted, and a railway blockade feared.

YANKTON, D. T., January 5.—Twenty-six below zero, this morning, and twelve tonight, a clear sky and no wind. Numerous cases of frozen ears, hands, feet and noses are reported. Trains of the Dakota southern road have not moved to-day. All locomotives have been disabled by freezing.

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.—It has been drizzling all day, with some sleet.

VICKSBURG, January 4.—Six inches of snow.

SHREVEPORT, January 4.—There are six inches of snow. It is now freezing. There is running ice in the Red river.

MAGNOLIA, MISS., January 4.—Three inches of snow and still falling.

NEW YORK, January 4.—North river was full of ice this morning, but all ferryboats were running, though their trips were irregular and delays frequent. The eastern mails came in on time. The southern mails, due at 6 and 7:30, reached here at 6:15, and the southwest mail, due at 8, arrived at 10.

SYRACUSE, January 5.—The storm continues with unabated fury to-night, and the condition of the various railroads centering at this point is the same as it was Friday.

NASHVILLE, January 5.—Four tramps were frozen to death at Glasgow Junction, Ky., last night.

AND THE FIRE JOINS IN.

How Opposites Unite to Persecute Mankind.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—The Second Baptist church, Rev. W. W. Boyd, pastor, corner Beaumont and Locust streets, took fire between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning, and is now burning furiously, with good prospect of being wholly destroyed. Mary institute, a branch of Washington university, situated on the opposite corner, is now said to be on fire in the roof and upper story. All scholars got out of the building safely. Both building are entirely new, and among the finest in the city. The church had not yet been dedicated. The weather is intensely cold, the mercury 13 degrees below zero, and the firemen labor under great disadvantages.

The fire is now fully under control, and nothing remains of the church except the walls, the entire inside, the roof and the spire being totally destroyed. The church cost about $175,000 and was of rough-hewn stone and one of the finest and most imposing edifices in the city. The loss is estimated at $100,000, insured as follows:

American, of Newark	$ 5,000
Home, of New York	10,000
Guardian, of London	2,500
Ætna, of Hartford	5,000
Connecticut, of Hartford	5,000
Hartford, of Hartford	10,000
Boylston, of Boston	7,500
American Central, of St. Louis	10,000
Continental, of New York	10,000
German American, of New York	7,500
Franklin, of Philadelphia	5,000
Phenix, of Hartford	5,000
Springfield, of Massachusetts	10,000
Manufacturers', of Boston	7,500
Total	£100,000

The Mary institute was very slightly damaged in the roof. A few hundred dollars will cover the loss. The origin of the fire is not definitely known. The gas-fitters, painters, stucco-workers and others were working in the building, some of whom had braizers from which it is supposed the fire started.

ELGIN, ILLINOIS, January 4.—A fire this morning broke out in the Towns block, corner of Chicago street and Fountain square. It spread to Shultz & Dodson's dry goods store, and aided by a high west wind, swept the entire south side of Chicago street, causing a total loss estimated at $100,000; insurance, $75,000.

DETROIT, January 4.—A fire at Schoolcraft, Michigan, last night, destroyed five stores on Main street. Total loss, $15,000; insurance unknown.

PORTLAND, January 4—A fire last night on Cross street caused a loss of $30,000. Insured.

DETROIT, January 4.—A fire at Reese, on the Detroit and Bay City railroad, destroyed the stores of John Newberry, J. L. Root & Company, J. J. Gies, and the post and express offices. The total loss is estimated at $7,000 to $10,000. No insurance. The fire originated in Newberry's store. The cause was a defective stove-pipe.

OSCEOLA, WIS., January 4.—A fire here destroyed four dwellings houses. Loss, $12,000. Insurance, $6,000. A fire there two months ago destroyed five houses.

CHICAGO, January 4.—A fire has broken out in the large block at the corner Dearborn and Adams streets, known as the Honore block and occupied by the United States post-office and by Lieutenant-General Sheridan for military headquarters. The building was enveloped in clouds of smoke, but the flames are yet confined on the inside. It is the property of the Connecticut Mutual insurance company, and is one of the finest structures in the city. Judge Lawrence, Robert L. Lincoln, and other prominent lawyers have offices in the building.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, January 5.—The fire originated in a carpenter shop in the basement, while the carpenter was absent. The flames swept up the hatchway to the roof, and drove out the tenants of the upper stories in an incredibly short time. The rapidity with which the flames progressed after reaching the top of the building prevented escape by the stairway of a number of post-office employees, who were driven to the roof, and for a time remained there in an agony of suspense and alarm. They at last escaped, and not an instant too soon, by means of a long rope, on which they slid to the ground. A woman who leaned imploringly out of a window in the fifth story was saved by a fireman, who ascended the fire escape and rescued her. The mail matter was gotten out of danger, and all valuables about the post-office locked up in vaults. The mail matter last received was taken to the new Singer building on the corner of State and Washington streets, where the postal business will be transacted for the present. The building was damaged to the extent of $150,000 to $150,000. The loss was mostly covered by insurance.

BUFFALO, January 5.—The academy of Holy Angels, Roman Catholic, was destroyed by fire yesterday evening. It is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue on the steam generator. The children were removed in safety, and the mother superior who was confined to her room was removed to a hotel adjoining. The loss on the building is $60,000 and on the furniture $5,000. Insurance $25,000. The property was encumbered by mortgages to the extent of the insurance, which was held by the Erie company's savings bank.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

St. Louis Determines to Return to Her Old Policy.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—The social evil question, which has been the subject of public discussion and the bone of contention in the municipal assembly for several weeks past, there having been a number of conference committees at work on the matter, has been finally compromised, and last night both houses adopted the following amendment to the city charter, which will be voted on by the people at an election to be held on the second Tuesday in March:

> The board of health are authorized and required from time to time to recommend, and the municipal assembly shall have power to pass ordinances in relation to the houses of ill-fame and prostitution as they consider necessary to prevent or check the spread of disease in the city, but such ordinances shall be consistent with and subject to the constitution and laws of the state."

The board of health instruct quarantine authorities to fumigate all central vessels from South Indian and South American coast to prevent the introduction of small-pox.

GEORGIA SHERIFFS AND CLERKS.

The Names of the Newly Elected Reported to the Governor.

COUNTY.	SHERIFF.	CLERK.
Dougherty	F G Edwards	W P Burks.
Macon	Geo F Bell	Jno M Greer.
Washingt'n	A M Mayo	S M Northington.
Bartow	Jas Kennedy	Thos A Word.
Cobb	Wm P Stephens	Jno B Campbell.
Warren	T N Shurly	H H Fitzpatrick.
Pulaski	Drury W Taylor	Ed A Burch.
Rockdale	J H Taylor	J R McCord.
Greene	Jos H English	Isaac R Hall.
Catoosa	Jacob Cook	W H H Clark.
Houston	T M Butner	Jerrell H Culler.
Whitfield	Fred Cox	H C Hamilton.
Gordon	Wm H Black	Jas M Reeve.
Putnam	S R Lawrence	Thos B Harwell, Sr
Jackson	T A McElhanon	Thos H Niblack.
Elbert	D B Alexander	Thos A Chandler.
Oconee	B E Overby	Jno W Johnson.
Newton	N Anderson	J W B Summers.
Fulton	W A Wilson	J S Holliday.
Clayton	W S Archer	N O McConnell.
Baldwin	C W Ennis	Walter Paine.
Carroll	Jas M Hewitt	J M B Kelly.
Crawford	R M Bond	A J Danielly.
Columbia	Bradford Ivy	Geo W Gray.
Clarke	J A Browning	John I Huggins.
Dade	Jas W Blevins	N W Cole.
Appling	J H Cook	W W Graham.
Bibb	G F Cherry	A B Ross.
Twiggs	W H Stokes	Jas B Peacock.
Jasper	W B Grubbs	W B Jordan.
Lowndes	Seth L Martin	R T Myddleton.
Lee	James Salter	James Morgan.
Brooks	Jno T Thrasher	Wm G Bentley.
Franklin	J C McCarter	A J Neal.
Schley	T B Myers	Jno N Cheney.
Jones	W J Gresham	R T Ross.
Fayette	Jas A Carlisle	A E Stokes.
Talbot	T R Persons	Jmes McNeil.
Laurens	J C Scarborough	Hardy Smith.
Mitchell	C T deGraffenreid	Jno W Pearce.
Hall	J L Gaines	J J Mayne.
Terrell	S R Christie	J C F Clark.
Pierce	E Z Byrd	A M Moore.
Sumter	J W Mize	J H Allen.
Wilkinson	Geo W Wright	H F Carswell.
Glynn	J E Lambright	Thomas O'Conner.
Taliaferro	M D L Googer	J D Hammack.
Henry	Willis Goodwin	Chas M Speer.
McIntosh	T B Blount	L B Davis.
McDuffie	Sol Norris	R H Pearce.
Butts	Wm D Curry	L D Watson.
Wayne	Jos D Roberson	B O Middleton.
Campbell	Jno L Camp	M H Woodall.
Douglas	G M Souter	S N Dorsett.
Murray	E W Rembert	Hiram Heartsill.
Oglethorpe	Mark Young	Geo H Lester.
Wilkes	J J Crafton	Geo Dyson.
Telfair	G Reynolds	Jno F McRae.
Emanuel	Wm Cannady	Wm R Kemp.
Clinch	Jno T Courson	C A Smith.
Coweta	J W Anderson	J P Parker.
Lumpkin	W H Satterfield	B F Hudspeth.
Baker	J H Rowell	R Y Beckham.
Pike	W P Bessey	J W Jossey.
Webster	F W McLendon	E B Rogers.
Glascock	W W Kitchens	A G Smith.
Bryan	W G Thompson	Dan. Swint.
Muscogee	J G Burrus	Geo Y Pond.
Spalding	W J Bridges	James C Pope.
Clay	J W Sutton	J L Tucker.
Randolph	L A Smith	H O Beall.

The returns are coming in very rapidly, and as they are made up and reported to the governor, we will add to and complete the above list.

Judge Sherman's Funeral.

CLEVELAND, January 4.—The funeral services took place this morning. A large number of friends and relatives were present, including Secretary and General Sherman, Senator and Mrs. Don Cameron, General and Mrs. Miles.

TELLER'S SMELLERS.

ON THE WAY TO THE QUADROON BALL

Attended by a Huge Array of Hungry Patriots Whose Highest Aim is to Eat Hash at Uncle Sam's Expense—Jim Redpath and the Solemn Teller Perched in the Kimball.

Last night the committee, appointed from the United States senate under the resolution of Senator Blaine on "southern outrages" in recent elections, arrived in this city by the Kennesaw route. Owing to some failure of connection, the train did not arrive until after midnight, though it was due at 10:40 p. m.

The senatorial party at once went to the Kimball house where they were provided with elegant rooms and cared for in the best possible style. The following is a list of the party: Hon. H. M. Teller, of Colorado; Hon. A. Cameron, Wisconsin; Hon. A. H. Garland, Arkansas; Hon. J. E. Barley, Tennessee; Hon. S. K. Kirkwood, Iowa.

The attaches of the party are as follows: W. E. Creary, Michigan, sergeant at arms; E. C. Martin, of New York; James Redpath, of New York; James Cover, of Wisconsin; J. L. McCreary, of Iowa; G. C. Gorham, of California; G. W. Collinson, of California; W. E. Creary, of Michigan; A. Johns, of Ohio. Misses White and Jones, of Washington city, are also with the party. The committee will probably remain in Atlanta until to-morrow at one o'clock, when it will go toward New Orleans, where it is supposed that much of its work will be done.

A session in Atlanta is generally suggested by the northern press, but it is not certain that the honorable senators will heed this gratuitous advice. After they finish their work they may come back here and sit awhile. Atlanta would be a very cosy, nice place for a season, although the outrage business might be found rather dull here.

The committee and attaches make a healthy party, who seem to take things easy. They are traveling in style, and with all the attachments and imposing circumstances of a full-grown senatorial committee. The five senators are rather good-looking, with Mr. Teller probably the most noticeable member of the committee in personal appearance. When they reached the Kimball house last night there were few persons in the arcade, and their arrival created little commotion. They will be seen to-day, however, by all who are curious to behold these gentlemen of importance and their numerous attaches. We trust that their visit to Atlanta will be pleasant and profitable, and we may add satisfactory.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

An Infant's Fatal Fall—A Drunken Husband's Work—Revenue Raid in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, January 4.—Mrs. Maggie Hageley, living on Ward street, Urbana, left the house for a short walk, yesterday, leaving an infant on the bed in care of a four-year old daughter. The baby began crying. The daughter attempted to take it up and soothe it, when the babe fell upon the floor, breaking its neck.

YORK, PA., January 4.—George Einsig, of Bullfrog alley, owing to drink, has been separated from his wife. He called upon her last evening at the house of her father, Andrew Gehring, and upon her refusing to live with him, he cut her throat. She died soon afterward. Einsig was seized by Gehring, who carried the infant child of the former in his arms, but the murderer cut both in the face and head and fled. He was subsequently arrested.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—Dr. S. T. Brooks was found dead in his room at Greenville, Illinois, this morning, with one hand roasted and a large hole burned in the floor. The appearances indicated the explosion of a lamp, but the fire had gone out evidently for the want of air. The doctor has numerous friends and relations in the east.

LONDON, January 4.—A dispatch from Lisbon, January 3, announces that Pullman's agent identified Angell, who will be taken to Philadelphia by the American police on board the American bark Shooting Star now at Lisbon.

CINCINNATI, January 4.—A squad of fifty revenue men under Captain Burnside have returned from a raid on the moonshiners in borders of Kentucky and Tennessee. They report the destruction of over fifty distilleries and the capture of a large number of distillers. It is thought the business is pretty well broken up in that region.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—Edward N. Nugent has been convicted of murder in the first degree for killing his wife two years ago. This morning he was sentenced to be hanged on February 14th.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—Alexander Peyrout was instantly killed in Thompson's rice mill by the bursting of a grindstone.

Henry Schiadau was killed yesterday by falling from his float and being run over.

LOUISVILLE, January 5.—Near Paris, Tennessee, yesterday morning, a broken rail on the Louisville and Great Southern railroad overturned a sleeping car on the northward bound passenger train. Fortunately no one was killed, though the passengers, including Dr. Dixon, of New Albany, and Senator Harris, of Tennessee, were badly shaken up.

HALIFAX, January 5.—Corvel Brothers, general merchants, of Charlottetown, have failed. Liabilities are stated to be $100,000.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Hard Times in England—The Bulgarian Assembly—Opposition to Bismarck.

LONDON, January 4.—A common understanding was reached yesterday by all the societies connected with the engineering trade to resist to the utmost any prolonga of the hours of labor. It is stated that the Cavids, the great ship-builders of Greenock, have virtually dropped their demand to correspond with that of the London masters.

A correspondent telegraphs from Fruro Cornwall as follows: Great consternation is manifested here this morning in consequence of the notice posted on the door of the Cornish bank announcing that it was closed. Unfavorable reports have been in circulation for a few days as to its stability, but the general feeling was of confidence, although there was a slight run on the bank. It is hoped the suspension will be only temporary, but nothing definite can be known for a few days. The bank did a very large business in mining and other commercial enterprises. The bank belongs to Tweedie Williams.

There are indications of an intention on the part of employers in the west of Scotland to enforce a return to the aggregate of fifty-four hours as a weekly quota of labor. One or two large establishments have already posted notices to that effect. The men have, as yet, taken no action on the subject, but will hold a meeting for that purpose next week.

R. Hudson & Co., seed crushers of Leads & Hull, have failed. Liabilities £105,000.

A dispatch from Plymouth to the Pall Mall Gazette says that the stoppage of the Cornish bank will cause terrible distress among the traders of West Cornwall. The immediate cause of the suspension was the run on the bank during the last fortnight, resulting from rumors that the late Sir F. Williams was largely indebted to the bank and that a large portion of its capital was locked up in mines and in advances on tin, neither of which security was immediately realizable. The further stoppage of Cornish mines is inevitable, and the failure of many private firms must follow.

The viceroy of India telegraphs, under date of December 31, the details of the ameer's withdrawal from Cabul. The ameer held Durbar December 10, when it was resolved that after the fall of Ali Musjid and Peimar no further reliance could be placed on his troops or resistance offered. The ameer therefore concluded to seek Russian protection and place his case before the European congress, leaving Yakoob Khan, his son, in charge. Yakoob was released the same day and an oath administered that he should do as the ameer directed. The ameer left Cabul Dec. 13. His authority had almost disappeared. A dispatch from the viceroy dated January 3 says: A Cabulese chief has written to General Roberts offering his services. He says the ameer has gone to St. Petersburg.

TUNIS, January 4.—A Vienna dispatch states that the prince Dondoukoff Karsahoff has made a special report to the czar asking his intervention in behalf of the Bulgarians in Macedonia, who declare that one hundred and twenty of their villages have been burned and six hundred persons massacred during the suppression of the insurrection. The Bulgarian fugitives have petitioned foreign ambassadors for a deliverance from the Turkish rule.

The Telegraph's correspondent with the Quetta column reports that the Afghans have flooded the country around Candahar and that all the non-combatants are leaving that city.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Paris says it is reported that the wound received by Signor Cairoli, Italian ex-prime minister, at the hands of the would-be-assassin of King Humbert, is festering and he is about to undergo a dangerous operation.

LONDON, January 4.—The Journal d'Alsace states that the greatest destitution and distress prevail throughout Alsace and Lorraine.

The Standard's Hazin Pir dispatch says General Roberts, with a large force, has entered the district of Khosta, which he intends to occupy to overawe the mountaineers.

Owing to the depreciation of "caimes" and the high price of provisions anony-

[redacted]

the object of having the Canadian government sue for the amount. Mr. Jones said the government had inquired and found that it could not sue the American government.

In regard to the winter-port question the following resolution was passed: That the chamber appeal to the government to take such means as are necessary to carry into effect the long cherished hope of making Halifax the shipping winter-port of the dominion; that delegates from this chamber be also requested to bring the subject before the dominion board of trade, and use all their energies when the question is discussed.

FEDERAL FACTS.

Report of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Road.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—The secretary of the interior has received the annual report of the directors of the Union Pacific railroad, Charles Francis Adams, jr., Daniel Chadwick, George B. Smythe, Ralph P. Buckland and Charles C. Housel. They are of the opinion that the Union Pacific, in view of the extremely liberal aid it has received from the government and the brilliancy of its success as a commercial enterprise, should be judged by the most severe standard known among railroads of this country and measured by this standard. They report its deficiencies are many and apparent, and at the same time they state that property, instead of deteriorating, is being brought up with steadiness, though slowly, to a fair degree of average excellence. They sharply criticise the failure of the management to replace the iron rails when worn out, and that although the policy now pursued by the company in regard to the material condition of the property is careful and sufficiently safe, it is by no means liberal, nor such as the country has a right to expect of the government to insist upon. The course of the company in its business policy towards the public is, in some respects, considered open to much adverse criticism on the general ground of illiberality, etc., but nevertheless they report its present tariffs do not appear to be extortionate. They think that the enactment of the recent funding act has a direct tendency to retard or prevent the adoption of a more liberal but less immediately profitable policy by the company, the government having thus become one of the principal beneficiaries in the present system of management by exacting a large proportion of the proceeds. They report that the consolidation of the Union Pacific with its connecting branch lines is not now desirable in the public interests, but recommended that the companies be compelled to submit their differences on the subject of "pro rating" to the decision of some impartial board of arbitrators. In conclusion, they indorse the recommendations of Secretary Schurz for legislation which shall enable the government to cede to the railroad company all sections of grazino or desert lands on one side of the road and receive for it all similar sections on the other, that each party may dispose of these lands in large tracts where they are desirable or susceptible of profitable use by purchasers.

The secretary of the treasury to-day issued a call for the redemption of ten million 5-20 bonds, consols of 1867; six million coupon and four million registered bonds. The war department was informed of the death of Lieutenant Thomas S. Wallace, of the third infantry. He perished with cold while out hunting.

The Suit Against Eads.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—L. Everett Bell, city counselor, entered suit in the circuit court this morning against J. H. Britton, president of the defunct bank of the state of Missouri, and his bondsmen, Barton Bates, James B. Eads, John Jackson, and Julius S. Walsh, to recover the balance of the city's funds deposited in the bank. The sum in the bank at the time of suspension was about $270,000, but the dividends since paid have reduced the amount to about $175,000, for which sum judgment is asked.

The Porter Case.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WEST POINT, N. Y., January 5.—Mr. Maltby, of General Porter's counsel, resumed argument yesterday morning before a board of inquiry. The address occupied nearly one hundred pages of printed matter and was not concluded until late in the afternoon.

An Error.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WILKES-BARRE, PA, January 5.—The report telegraphed from here on the 3d instant that N. Wolfe & Co., druggists, had made an assignment, was erroneous.

At the Sub-Treasury.

NEW YORK, January 4.—The sub-treasury paid out to-day only seventeen thousand dollars in gold for legal tenders, and took in one million three hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars in exchange for notes.

Madame Anderson.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Madame Anderson las tnight at ten o'clock completed her 1,830 quarter-mile.

OUR SOCIETY COLUMN.

HOW NEW YEAR WEEK WAS SPENT.

Our Visiting Ladies and Our Absent Ones—The Whereabouts of the Beaux—Fashion's Foibles and Requirements—Our Social and Literary Clubs at Work.

SOCIETY PERSONALS.

—Decatur street has six belles.

—Mr. Ed. Potter has gone back to Athens.

—Mr. M. C. Andrews spent the holidays in Savannah, his old home.

—Mr. Marcus H. Field, of Canton, returned from his Augusta excursion Monday.

—Mr. Fred. Brower, of Philadelphia, is at the Kimball.

—Mr. George Thomas, of Athens, is in the city.

—Miss Lillie Johnson, of Cartersville, received calls in Atlanta Wednesday.

—Miss Claude Thomas, of Athens, is the guest of the Misses Beckwith, Pryor street.

—Miss Hattie Fears is visiting Miss Veal, of Stone Mountain.

—Augusta pines for the return of her young ladies who are in Atlanta.

—Miss Butler, of Madison, is the guest of Mrs. Willie Grant, Peachtree street.

—An Ivy street girl boasts of a stylish ss that cost only $5.

-Dr. Thad. Johnson visited Griffin last k

-Mr. J. E. Thorne has been spending a days in Griffin.

-Mr. P. H. LeSuer spent Christmas with nds in Athens.

Colonel Spalding was at the Windsor l, Florida, last week.

-Miss Green visited Chattanooga, during past week.

-Miss Fannie Raines is visiting friends in ler.

-Mr. H. Hughes visited Dublin during past week.

-Governor Colquitt was in Milledgeville week.

-Mr. J. B. Kiser and Miss Ida Kiser, of anta, are visiting Hawkinsville.

-Miss Casey, the belle of southwest Geor has many admirers in our city.

-Miss Zachrey, of Conyers, is visiting Miss tie Swift, Harris street.

-Mr. E. L. Fowler, one of Marietta's ods," makes weekly visits to Atlanta.

-Mr. John Harper, of Covington, and his er, Mrs. Spence, were in the city Mon-

-Mr. J. H. Cator, of the Baltimore firm Armstrong, Cator & Co., is in the city on sit of pleasure.

-Mr. Henry R. Harris, Jr., and wife, re ned to Greenville Tuesday after a brief t to Atlanta.

-Mr. Edward Callaway, of Atlanta, has ety acquaintances in twenty-five states his American union.

-Several of the Gate City Guards talk of ng back to LaGrange. Their recent visit hat city quite charmed them.

-Miss Georgia Black, of West Point, is iting her brother, Mr. E. P. Black, of this y.

—Misses Myrtis and Byrnie Peck received new year's calls in Augusta with Mrs. Maxwell, of that city.

—Modjeska has the finest dresses in the world, but it is not worth three dollars to see them. The countess will have to fall a little on her figures.

—Atlanta had a lively new year's, and so did St. Louis. The Republican published twenty-four long columns of names of ladies who would receive in that city.

—One of Macon's fascinating belles will visit Atlanta next week, and will be the guest of one of our most popular young ladies.

—Mr. Frank Meyers and Miss Lizzie Marvin passed through the city a day or two since on their return from a visit to Savannah. They were accompanied by Miss Eugenia Meyers, of Savannah, and go to visit Mrs. Marvin, of Marietta.

—Rome Courier: Miss Tucker, of Atlanta, is spending the holidays with her charming friends, the Misses Hillyer, of Howard street. Miss Tucker is a daughter of the distinguished Dr. H. H. Tucker, and is said to be one of the most highly intellectual and accomplished young ladies in the south.

—Augusta News: Mr. Walter R. Brown, of Atlanta, is visiting Mr. C. Z. McCord, on Greene street. He is one of the beaux of Atlanta and the only regret of the ladies of Augusta is that he leaves to-morrow night for Macon, where he will dispense the new year's smiles.

—Athens Chronicle: Mr. Joseph Henry Lumpkin, of Atlanta, spent the holidays on a visit to his family here. Mr. Lumpkin is assistant reporter of the supreme court, and is making a reputation in his profession. He has even exceeded the predictions of success which his most ardent friends have made.

—Augusta News: The Sunday Gazette, of Atlanta, contains a beautiful story from the pen of Miss Bertha E. Peck, daughter of the distinguished southern literateur, Professor Wm. Henry Peck. "Poisoned Grapes; or, Clara Fenwick's Crime," is the title of the story, which shows how much of her father's genius Miss Peck has inherited. This is not the first story from her pen, and we trust will not be the last which she will contribute to southern literature.

ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

—Mr. Brader Barker and wife, nee Miss Julia Fisher, have returned from Nashville and are residing on Cooper street.

—The Columbus Times states this melancholy fact: "Gentlemen from a distance have visited Columbus this winter and borne away no less than half dozen of her fair daughters. Columbus girls break hearts as well abroad as at home.

—The State Line Press thus notices the wedding of an Atlanta gentleman: "Married, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. G. H. Jones, in West Point, on Monday morning, December 23, by Rev. W. E. Jones, Mr. P. G. Mithell, of Atlanta, and Miss Ida Jones. Thus has our little city surrendered another one of her estimable and lovely daughters to the gentle but inexorable demands of Hymen. Mr. Mitchell has won a most worthy lady."

—Wednesday night, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's father, on Collins street, Mr. T. J. Hooks was married to Miss Lou Hulsey, the Rev. H. H. Parks officiating. The following were the attendants: Mr. Henry Tanner and Miss Julia Avary, of Decatur; Mr. Charles Gaskill and Miss Alice Hulsey. The relatives and intimate friends of the happy couple were present and enjoyed the occasion very much. Mr. Hooks is a rising young lawyer, and Miss Hulsey has been an ornament to Atlanta society since her residence here. We congratulate both.

GENERAL SOCIETY NEWS.

—Too cold for drives.

—We have a city of social clubs.

—Several new year parties were given in the city.

—Atlanta has one hundred visiting ladies just now.

—Few ladies venture out on the streets in this cold wave.

—The Irving club will probably meet next Friday night.

—The entertainment in Atlanta last Wednesday was an honor to the liberality and taste of our citizens. It was highly complimented by all.

—The Sans Souci club had a meeting Friday night at the residence of Mr. W. D. Grant, Peachtree street. There was a large attendance of visiting and resident ladies and gentlemen, and the evening passed delightfully to all.

—In speaking of new year's in Macon, the Telegraph has the following words relative to the ladies who received at the residence of Colonel C. A. Nutting. As all of the ladies are well-known here, we give the following extract: The toilets of the ladies were exquisite, and the fascinations of the scene were complete. In the dining hall, refreshments were spread with lavish profusion and enjoyed by all. Most gracefully were the honors of the occasion served by Mrs. Nutting, Miss Cora Nutting, Miss Dora Flournoy, of Columbus; Miss Ella Kimbro, of Atlanta; Miss Leila Burke, Miss Tommie Ford and Miss Minnie Bass, and not until a late hour did the guests leave the reception, one of the most elegant of the day.

THE COLUMBUS FIRE.

The Origin and Progress of the Fire—The Damage, Etc.

Columbus has been greatly afflicted by fires. A blaze in that city Friday morning at 1 o'clock destroyed a building on Broad street, owned by Mr. R. B. Murdoch. His loss was covered by insurance. The building was occupied by Mr. J. Marion Estes, as a shoe store, and by Redd & Manly, as a grocery store. Messrs. Redd & Manly had their stock of groceries covered in policies in the Southern Mutual and Phenix companies for the amounts respectively of $3,000 and $2,500. Mr. Estes had $2,000 in the Southern Mutual, $4,000 in the Phenix and $3,000 in the Manhatten, of New York.

The second floor of the building was occupied as law offices and sleeping rooms.

A HUGE FIRE.

The Times gives a full account of a most disasterous fire, which occurred in the very heart of Columbus, on Friday night. Our special of yesterday gave the main points. The particulars given by the Times are as follows:

Last night at eight-thirty o'clock the alarm bell, so-called, sounded the cry of fire. At first but little attention was paid to it, but soon it was discovered that there really was a fire, and that too in the Rankin house. What was a mere spark developed into an immense and disastrous conflagration, perhaps the most serious that has occurred in Columbus since the war. And before this fire was over, another broke out in the upper portion of the city; so that night, on account of these conflagrations, was rendered one of the most memorable in the history of our city. The fire at the Rankin house originated in the northern wing of the building, most probably in a sky-light room immediately above the dry goods store of Mr. Jacob Joseph, which was on the ground floor of the building. To add to the distress, steamer No. 5 broke her pumps about ten o'clock, and so No. 1 was left with Washington No. 2 and Hook and Ladder to do the work.

With the force that was left the fight went bravely on, but it was evident that those who were endangered must run, and so the work of depleting the numerous stores below began. The inmates of the Rankin had deserted and carried with them such articles as they could conveniently carry. The proprietor, Mr. J. Marion Estes, lost heavily in furniture, saving only what could be conveniently brought down. There were many private families boarding at the hotel, all of whom lost heavily. The great loss, however, was in the stores on the ground floor.

The first store was unoccupied. The second was used by Mr. Jacob Joseph as a dry goods store. He removed most of his goods. He was insured in various companies for $4,000. The next store was that of Tillman & Co., grocers. They removed the larger portion of their stock. Insurance unknown. Then came the saloon of Mr. A. F. Clements. He lost heavily. He had only $1,500 of insurance in the Georgia Home. Among his losses were four billiard tables. The next victim was Mr. James E. Deaton, general merchandise. He removed most of his stock. He had policies to the amount of $5,000. Messrs. Watt & Walker were next, and occupied the cornor. They removed their heavy stock of groceries before the fire reached the lower floor. We were unable to learn their insurance. Going eastward, the fire followed what is known as the "extension." The first occupant of this portion of the building was W. E. Terry, barber. He saved everything. The next store was the drug house of Dr. J. M. Ford, all of which was removed. We did not learn of his insurance. Next was Mrs. A. Posada, cigar manufacturer. She saved everything. Next was the grocery of Messrs. Gammon & Ridenhour. They removed their stock. They had a policy of $1,000 in the Manhattan, of New York, Mr. Murdock, agent. Next was the grocery store of Mr. Jas. T. Daniel, corner of Crawford and Oglethorpe streets. They had $500 in the Southern Mutual, and $1,000 in the Phenix, of Hartford. He removed his entire stock. The entire building, including all of the stores above mentioned, the Rankin house proper, and the skating rink was totally consumed. It was owned by Mr. Jas. Rankin, who had it covered to the amount of $20,000, about one-fouth its value. There was $5,000 in the Southern Mutual and $4,000 in the Phenix, of Hartford, and $5,000 in the Manhattan, and $5,000 in the Georgia Home. The remaining $3,000 in some other company.

So far as we are able to learn from a hasty investigation, the total will sum up about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

We have given as full particulars of the fire as we could gather in the excitement. At this hour, 3:30 a. m., the flames are under perfect control, and this morning our citizens will see only the black and smoking ruins of what last evening were solid buildings.

STILL ANOTHER FIRE.

At about 11:45 o'clock the confectionery store of Mr. Frank Perry took fire, cause unknown, and when discovered was under full headway. His stock was almost a total loss. Insurance $3,000. Stock and fixtures estimated at $5,000. Lost all his books and papers. This store was owned by Mr. H. McCauley, and insured in the Georgia Home for $1,000.

The fire next communicated to Pollard & Harris's store, and nothing was left but the walls. Their stock is estimated at $10,000. They had $6,000 insurance on stock, and $2,000 on store in the Phenix, of New York, D. F. Wilcox, agent. Their goods were partly saved. We learn they will remove to G. P. Swift's new store on Broad street, where they will resume business at once.

The Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine co., G. M. Morgan, agent, lost about $5,000 in machines and fixtures. Insurance, $1,000. A portion of the machines were saved. This store was also owned by Mr. McCauley and insured for $1,000 in the Mutual, R. B. Murdoch, agent.

H. McCauley, marbleworker and dealer in burial cases, etc., sustained a heavy loss, both on his stock and building. His goods were removed. Mr. McCauley was out of the city. We learn he was insured, but did not ascertain the amount. The fire was got under control and confined to the above four buildings.

Two Travelers.

The hour is midnight: hushed and still
The starlight rests on mead and hill;
The world lies bathed in restful sleep,
Save only those who watch and weep,
Save only those who vigil keep,
And wait in woe, or wait in cheer,
The death-knell of the passing year.

Sweet music fills the realms of space,
When in Jehovah's dwelling place
Two angels, clothed in glory bright,
Fling open wide the Gates of Light,
From whence a traveler, clothed in white—
A baby new year, soft and fair—
Comes floating downward through the air.

Alone he speeds towards earthly lands,
When in his path a traveler stands;
The weary body, bent with care,
Its sinful burden scarce can bear.
With toil the old year mounts the air,
When, struggling through the ether mild,
His glance falls on the heaven-born child.

The gray-beard's tones are old and weak;
In weariness his tongue doth speak;
"A twelvemonth since I left the sky,
Sent forth by Him who reigns on high,
On earth to live, on earth to die.
Lo! I return to whence I came,
Bowed down with toil and sin and shame."

In dread the new year lifts his eyes
To yon bright region of the skies:
"Not so, O Father, oh, not so
May be the fate to which I go!
In love I'll live with men below,
Oh! I will bid their souls rejoice,
And beg a welcome with my voice:

'Out of the darkness, out of night,
Springing to meet the morning light,
Leaving the nebulous upper world
My tiny wings to the air unfurled,
Out of the ether and out of space
Trusting myself to your tender grace,
Begging a welcome sweet and fair,
Love and mercy and gentle care,
I come, the glad New Year.

What did you do to him who passed,
Borne away on the wintry blast?
I met a traveler, old and worn,
His brow was bent and his robe was torn.
Not to me may the same fate be,
Bright and joyous, pure and free.
Lo! from the Realms of Light above,
Bearing to mortals a Father's love,
I come, the glad New Year.

In joy he comes, the gentle child,
A gift from Heaven, in mercy mild;
He comes to greet the world alone,
The glad sweet New Year not our own,
A spirit from Jehovah's throne.
Not like the Old Year may he go,
Bowed down with weight of mortal woe.
Oh! many a victory may he win
O'er doubt and pain, o'er grief and sin,
That not in vain his tender voice
Shall bid the souls of men "Rejoice!"
The babe that knows no grief nor fear,
The Father's gift—the glad New Year!

—Harper's Weekly.

BILL ARP'S CHAT.

WHEREIN HE BECOMES PENSIVE.

He Looks Into the Matter of Interviewing the Truly Great Men of the Country and Forms Some Rural Conclusions Showing That he Knows How it is.

Written for The Constitution.

> " If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shined,
> The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind."

Mr. Webster will have to make a new dicktionary, for as it is we cant keep up with the new words and new ways. If there were any interviewers in his day; of if one man ever interviewed another, he dident know it, for there are no such words in the book. It must be a new science which you editors have invented to gratify folks who like a sensation and can digest a sweet little morsel of slander better than a sermon on charity. If ever a public man has a wound or a sore, the newspaper surgeon starts out on the run with his probe and sticks it into him and twists it all around like a corkscrew till he gets to the bottom, and then hurries back and treats the public to a nice dish of interview. If one man has a quarrel with another, or is jealous of somebody, or has gotten mixed up with some little feminine scandal, or wants an office, or has got an opinion as is an opinion, or goes somewhere and comes back, three or four go for him right away and it dont make any difference whether he has gone to bed or haint got up, or is eating his breakfast or is otherwise engaged, he's got to submit to an interview and he knows it, for the press is a power in the land, and the press wont allow any man to bottle himself up with impunity. Last week a feller in Kentucky interviewed a respectable woman whose husband had run away with another woman, and bored out her views on the situation—what she thought about it and was goin to do about it; and there's never a hangin in the land but what the priest or the preacher and kinfolks have to give way to the interviewer, and the poor fellow on the last night of his life has to tell all about it and give his views of the gallus and death and heaven and hell for the entertainment of a few thousand who dont care a darn whether he was innocent or guilty. There's no conduct too scandalous for em, and no grief too sacred.

But there's another branch of the business that dont need any sympathy. It's the fashion of late, with most of our public men, to get interviewed for their own benefit. Aspirin men dont like to be forgotten—so when the newspapers are chock full of wars and murders and shipwrecks and Beecher and Edison and O'Leary and the like, they get jealous and restless and hunt up an interviewer. You see its highly important that they keep themselves continually before the people just like a patent medicine and every little notice from the press helps em amazingly, as for instance, General Swell has sent in five dollars for the yellow fever, or Colonel Conceit is in town stopping at the Kimball house. Then again, if a public man gets into trouble, or has done something mean and wants to lie out of it, or desires to flatter up somebody who can do him a favor, or pull down somebody who is in his way, he gives the interviewer the wink to call round, and when he calls he finds the answers all cut and dried and they go forth to the world as the corkscrewed gushings of patriotism and truth.

These mortifying reflections are not spontaneous, but they rise up and come forth while ruminatin upon some of the late interviews of our public men. I wonder if a man cant be great without being small—small about something—jealous, envious, vain, conceited, revengeful or splenetic, as the doctors call it. Georgia is a great state and has always boasted of great men, great statesmen, good orators, great judges, men of parts—but having parts dont seem to make a man amiable or unselfish, nor does a man get any more angelic as he gets nigher the top of the ladder, for it aint like old father Jacob's that pointed heavenward. About three-fourths of all who climb it get the devils help, and as they near the top the old rascal sticks em on a spit and shoves em off to the mulitude with a satanic grin, uncoverin patches of envy or plumes of conceit or dark splotches of slander or some other weakness that human frailty is heir to. Ever since I can remember our great men have been fussing and quarreling with one another, and they are at it yet. It may be the same way in other states, but if so we dont hear of it, and its very mortifying to admit we havent got any other sort to set up as sign boards for us wayfarin fools to travel by. Theres been a heap said and written about folks shooting the shafts of envy at those who are higher up in the world than themselves, but it looks to me like the ups set the downs a mighty bad example, for they shoot harder and further and oftener than anbody else, though perhaps they do it with more elegance and refinement. With some folks the manner of the thing does make a difference, I know, for Ive seen several who would take the lie straight and plain, but wouldnt take the dam lie from nobody. But it appears to me that no kind of a lie is any more than to say of a man he is devoid of truth, and I would rather be called a fool or an idiot any time than a weak man with good intentions.

Well, now, if its envy and jealousy thats at the bottom of all this fussing, I suppose theres no remedy; but if its the spleen thats affected, it seems to me that the doctor ought to be called in at once. Aint there room enough for all of our big men who have already got office? I remember what Chief Justice Lumpkin said once to some young lawyers, that there was plenty of room at the top. He knew, for he was up there, and he was a great man without envy or malice, or any weakness to tarnish the luster of his name. Pity we havent got many more like him. But it looks like our statesmen are powerfully crowded in some way. If they can't climb up fast enough in the regular way, they go to quarrelin or slanderin, and Fort says hes knowd em to hunt up the life insurance book and calculate how long a man who is in their way is likely to live. Me and him was talkin one day about death, and says he: "Bill, death is a mighty good thing in its way. When a rich man dies theres a heap of souls made happy; when an office-holder dies it makes room for another, who has been waiting a long time; when a stray bullet took off a colonel in the army, there was about a dozen promotions right away, and I was a thinkin the other day that if an incrutable providence should call upon our chief justice's home, one of his brethren would step right up into his shoes, and then a circuit judge step into his shoes and some lawyer step into the circuit judge's shoes, and some other lawyer step into that lawyer's business, and so on and so forth, and all this would help the boys out amazinly, and it seems to me that a philanthropic individual who had held offis a long time could afford to die just as an accommodation, but they wont do it till the last minute, will they?"

On the whole, I dont think theres much comfort in having parts. A high private and a poor man have about as good a time as anybody.

BILL ARP.

The Colquitt Investigation.

Wesleyan Christian Advocate.

While considering and determining this question in the light of the law and facts; while utterly innocent of all complicity in these bargainings—having no control over them—having no authority to control them—having no relation to them—and while evincing, in every act of his official conduct, the most scrupulous care as to what he was doing in regard to this indorsement, it turned out that the governor was charged with corrupt conduct and motives in making it. These charges were not less intolerably offensive to Governor Colquitt and the state of Georgia in that they were made by indirection and innuendo. The manner of their suggestion did indeed relieve them of the suspicion of courageousness. But that was all.

At first the shocking imputation was borne with great serenity and a firm reliance upon the justice of public opinion. Impunity and forbearance, it seems, made Governor Colquitt's enemies the more industrious and the more cruel. Possibly it made them a trifle bolder. He at last saw that he should not suffer his honor longer to be thus assailed, and in a special message, sent to the general assembly at the very first hour of its meeting, demanded that the scandalous charges uttered against him should be promptly and thoroughly investigated. The country will not soon forget the stirring ring of that now celebrated paper. As we have said before, the governor could not have done otherwise; it was not simply a question about the character of Alfred H. Colquitt, a citizen, but a question about the integrity of the governor of Georgia. He owed it to the state that has honored him, not less than to himself, to his illustrious name and to his family, to make this demand upon the general assembly.

In deference to his wish, a committee of both houses was raised, which acted jointly. After a laborious session of a full month, this committee has in an elaborate report, without a shade of qualification, vindicated the governor's character from the whispered and shocking slander. As an officer, as a citizen, as a Christian, he stands before his fellow-citizens in the attitude of a pure and upright man, who suffers persecution with unshaken and sublime constancy.

We, who know the man so well, have all through this trial had a deeper concern in this investigation for the honor of the state, in its treatment of these whisperings and imputations, than we have had for the governor. For him we never entertained a fear—no, not for an instant. And now that the investigation has been made, and, in its hundreds of pages, speaks of nothing but Governor Colquitt's purity and uprightness of "conduct and motive," we are not a whit more assured of his unassailable integrity than we were before.

But what are we to say of his accusers, and the accusation itself? What should be our commentary on the times? On the wide-spread rage for defamation that is assailing character with its deadly blight all over our land?

Are we, who profess the refining and ennobling civilization of Christianity, to see society driven back by the dreadful resort of private revenge, for wanton and merciless outrages on character? God forbid! This cannot be; must never be even thought of. But if we would see a better state of things, we may rest assured that the best guarantee society can have against the desperate efforts which injured character will resort to, to cover its level, will be found in a prompt and condign punishment of slander. The methods of this retribution are multiform, and they are all formidable. One method, at least, is in the hands of the people themselves. It does not wait upon the slow process of the law. It is their virtuous scorn and manly indignation. When public opinion scourges the slanderer as he deserves, slander will cease.

We hardly know, if we would be doing right, to offer Governor Colquitt our congratulations on the result of this "investigation." We rather feel as if our public and not our Governor, has been standing on the defensive. We rather think that when a cooling time shall have brought proper reflection, the people of Georgia will see that they have had more at stake, in having furnished evidence of a popular itch for bearing false witness and hurling reckless calumnies, than this excellent and beloved man has had in meeting, and answering, and overwhelming his traducers.

Beheaded at Prayers.

Newburyport, Mass., telegram in Chicago Times.

Hamlet refrained from killing his mother's husband while the latter was on his knees, but Mrs. John S. Caldwell, of South Byfield, had no such scruples when this morning she decapitated her husband with an ax. Mr. Caldwell was kneeling at a chair offering his morning devotions, the only other person in the house being his sister-in-law, who was in the same devout posture, when Mrs. Caldwell stealthily entered the room and, snatching up an ax, which her husband had brought into the room the night before, dealt him a blow on the back of his neck, which nearly severed his head from his body. Death was instantaneous, and the soul of the suppliant followed the half-uttered prayer to the other world. The terrible deed done, the woman went to a neighbor's house and told him to go over, as she had struck her husband and might have killed him. He had threatened, she said, to kill her. Mrs. Caldwell exhibited not the least sign of emotion, and talked unconcernedly about the dreadful thing she had done. The sad intelligence quickly spread throughout the little village, and great excitement still prevails throughout the surrounding country. Mr. Caldwell was an intelligent farmer of about forty-five years, in easy circumstances, and both he and his wife are respectable members of the Orthodox church. For the past two years the wife has been partially deranged, so much so that her sister had been sent for to keep watch of her movements. There was nothing but happiness in the relations between husband and wife, and the woman's devilish deed is universally attributed to insanity, pure and simple. She is under surveillance, and will be sent to an insane asylum. This peaceful community has not been so horrified for years.

The Fever Commission.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—The fever commission examined Dr. A. W. Smyth, formerly house surgeon of Charity hospital and a prominent physician. He believes that yellow fever, wherever it exists, originates there; thinks it originated in Grenada and Holly Springs, and would have originated there even if all outside communications had been avoided; believes that heat is the main factor of fever, but not that a bad sanitary condition superinduces fever, as this is not confirmed by any evidence; crops are better during epidemics and vegetation more luxurious; does not believe in the germ theory; believes yellow fever is not transmittable from one person to another; believes that a rigid quarantine system would settle the vexed question of importation or local origin, and is in favor of a uniform and national system of quarantine; does not think there is any evidence that fever poison is transmissible in goods or clothing. The doctor then gave his experience in seventy-eight. He believes there is more liability in secondary attacks of yellow fever than of small-pox; knew several cases of recurrence, but thinks one attack generally immunitive of the disease. Dr. Austin, member of the board of health, gave his experience and quotes authorities in favor of his opinion that the fever was imported.

The Chinese Consulate.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—The Springer committee to-day resumed the examination of a large number of books from the state department. G. Wiley Wells was recalled and examined in support of his charges of the mutilation and irregularity of the consular books and records during Seward's administration. Coffey, one of the consular clerks, was also examined, and pointed out several apparent discrepancies in the accounts of consulates

An Augusta Controversy.

AUGUSTA, GA., January 4.—The controversy between the cotton sellers and buyers as to the possession of sale samples has resulted in stopping sales. Sellers have resolved not to give up samples and buyers not to purchase without them. The Augusta exchange has endeavored to settle the difficulty without success.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

—Over 1,500 children in the Memphis schools.

—Shipments of vegetables from Florida have begun.

—The public schools of Chattanooga will open to-morrow.

—The death-roll of Wilmington, N. C., for 1878 foots up 341.

—The loss by fire in Charlotte, N. C., during the past year only foots up $1,500.

—Charleston, S. C., is shipping phosphate rocks to Ireland.

—Seventy-nine and seventy-eight wed in Bath, Ky., last Monday night.

—Frank E. Taylor has been elected president of the Charleston exchange.

—A full wagon load of walnuts in bulks was the attraction on the streets of Knoxville a few days ago.

—Charleston has abolished her license of $500 to commercial drummers, and invites all to come.

—At several demi-monde establishments in Memphis new year's night, dinners and suppers were given to a score of guests.

—Agreat many more persons left North Carolina year before last up to the first of January than emigrated last year.

—The receipts of cotton in Baltimore the past season have been largely in excess of former years.

—The tobacco business of Richmond, Va., fell off the past season, as compared with 1877, $2,416,738.

—The exports from Norfolk for the past season amounted to $10,028,965.61, being a gain over 1877 of $3,850,932.10.

—The northern men now residing in the south will hold their meeting in Charlotte on the 15th instant.

—Mr. D. B. Taylor, of Mecklenburg, N. C., had a pumpkin vine the past season which bore 31 pumpkins, and the weight of the whole footed up 317 pounds.

—A deputy sheriff at Richmond, Kentucky, being unable to collect taxes from a resident, got a third party to admire the resident's false teeth and ask to be shown them then darting forward seized them. After living on soup a few days the resident paid his taxes and redeemed his property.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 5, 1879.

THE Charleston News and Courier puts the valid funded debt of South Carolina at not exceeding two and a half millions. Our sister state has come out of chaos in surprisingly excellent shape.

COMPTROLLER KNOX says the national banks are ready to resume. They hold about forty millions of gold, and their legal-lender reserve is equal to twenty-five per cent. of their circulation. He, therefore, concludes that the concerns to which he is indebted for a living are prepared for all emergencies.

A NEW YEAR always leads to statistics. All possible subjects are summed up. We are told, for instance, that ninety-six murderers were hung in the United States during 1878, or thirteen more than in 1877. All were men, forty-one being white, fifty-two colored, two Indians and one Chinaman. Two quadruple executions took place. Five of the total number were hung in Georgia, ten in Texas, and six in Pennsylvania.

GENERALS BIDDULPH and Stewart are advancing on Candahar, while General Browne holds fast at Jellalabad, although the wild hill tribes render it very difficult to keep open the Khyber pass, through which all his supplies must come. Shere Ali's whereabouts remains a mystery, and so for that matter is Yakoob Khan's attitude. The prestige of the British is, however, very great in central Asia, and the Beloochees are preparing to aid General Biddulph in his campaign in southern Afghanistan.

THE reports compiled in the various cities of the country at the close of the old year unmistakably show a larger business in 1878 than for 1877. The volume of real healthy business was probably never larger in this country than it is now. We buy only what we need, we build railroads for present use, and we manufacture for actual consumption. We are not dealing in suburban lots, nor starting corporations to take in the unwary. Our business is strictly based on the wants of the people. We no longer demand excessive profits. The land is full of food, and every day is bringing us nearer contentment and a reasonable and healthful prosperity.

THE socialist spectre appears now in Russia. The land is filled with secret societies that wield great power, issue commands which are always obeyed, and perpetrate assassinations. The king trade is demoralized all over Europe, and the trouble has a common origin. Its various names mean the same thing. The nihilists of Russia, the communists of France, the socialists of Germany, the internationalists of Spain and other countries are all parts of a system that intends, by fair means or foul, to give all classes an even chance in the race of life. Zack Chandler's effete monarchies are actually slumbering on the traditional volcano.

The French Republic.

To-day twenty-nine departments of France elect seventy-five senators, and seven vacancies in other departments will be filled. Of the senators who are about to retire only twenty are republicans, the balance belonging to the different branches of the opposition to a definitive establishment of the republic. The senate up to this time has contained a majority of twenty opposed first, last and always to the republic, although unable to agree upon the exact nature of the succession. The body was in fact intended by its inventors as a barrier to a complete establishment of republican institutions. It consists of three hundred members, seventy-five of whom were chosen for life, the other two hundred and twenty five being elected by departments for nine years, but so classified that one-third should go out every three years. To-day's election is the first of the triennial contests. The electors of to-day were chiefly chosen last October. They are in each department the deputies who represent it in the lower chamber, the council-general or administrative body of the department, the councilors of arrondissements, and delegates chosen by the municipal council of communes. In to-day's elections 173 deputies, 877 general councilors, 1,175 arrondissement councilors, and 12,186 municipal delegates take part, meeting in the chief town of their several departments to make their choice. The electors of to-day are the representatives and choice of the people, and the senators chosen to-day will, therefore, represent the popular will of their departments. It is conceded that to-day's elections will alone be sufficient to transfer the control of the senate from the discordant monarchists to the harmonious, prudent and hopeful party of the republic. Gambetta anticipates an administration majority of at least twenty. Such a result will strengthen the cabinet, and make the republicans invincible. As the president cannot dissolve the deputies without the consent of the senate, Marshal MacMahon will be compelled to accept the role of a figure-head to the end of his term in 1880. The chambers, including the new senators, will meet on the fourteenth instant, and from that time all fears that the French republic will not last may as well be dismissed. MacMahon's successor will be a genuine republican—probably, M. Grevy—but long before that time the different departments of the republic will be effectually and harmoniously controlled by those who believe in it.

A Call for Help.

There probably never was a day in the history of Atlanta when charity was more imperitavely needed than this morning.

The terrible cold weather that has seized the city is unprecedented in its severity. It has come to a pitch, when to be without fire does not mean discomfort simply, but it means disease, agony, and death. Our telegrams tell of numbers of persons who have frozen to death within the last day or two. There are scores of families this morning—worthy families, widows, invalids and children—who are within the sounds of our church bells, and who are shivering as this is written with abject and desperate cold. Is not this simple thought enough to rouse every citizen of Atlanta to action? Can it be possible that innocent children and delicate women can suffer for the lack of a little fuel, in the heart of this great, rich city, and not find a hand to help them?

We need not rely upon the societies of the city to cover the ground. There is no society rich enough to do the work. We have to rely almost entirely upon the Ladies' benevolent home, and they have no money. Besides, organized societies cannot do this work. It is a case where individual charity is needed.

This is the way to do it: There is not a man who will read THE CONSTITUTION this morning who is not able to give at least a little fuel or a little money to buy it, and who does not know of some worthy family that is likely to be destitute. Then let every man who reads this see to it at once that some relief is offered to some one. There is no sense in delaying it because of Sunday. A better deed could not be done on this blessed Sabbath morning. Then get about it at once. To-day will be a day of agony to some poor people that your action might relieve. It will be a sin on your soul and a blot on your humanity if you sit still and suffer it.

If there are any persons who do not know in what direction to put their charity, they can have it promptly put in the hands of the ladies of the "home" and properly distributed. If you cannot contribute directly, come to THE CONSTITUTION office to-morrow and leave your money with us, and we will see that it is put where it will serve a humane purpose. We have not overdrawn the picture. It is really an emergency that is desperate, and the heart of the city should be nerved to action—to prompt and generous action.

The Balance of Trade.

John Sherman may spread his tail-feathers and the rest of the republican party glorify themselves as much as they like over resumption, but the fact remains that the act which was passed when the balance of trade was against us would have remained a dead letter had not hard times made our people economical and nature given us successive crops that afforded vast surpluses for export. These two things—the one an outgrowth of the panic of 1873, and the other a blessing from the hand of Providence—and not the exceeding wisdom and patriotism of the republican party, have made resumption of specie payments possible, and, let us hope, permanent. These two things would of themselves have ushered in resumption in a gradual and natural manner, thereby sparing us the ruin and distress that have attended every step of John Sherman's forced resumption scheme.

The economy and industry of our people have, in fact, ushered in a revolution of a most remarkable character—a peaceful and phenomenal revolution, for which John Sherman should thank his lucky stars. In nine months of 1878 the exports of merchandise exceeded the imports by $209,326,738, an increase of $154,866,404 over the excess for the corresponding months in 1877. This vast improvement of balance came from a reduction of $48,593,797 in the net imports, and a growth of $106,272,607 in the domestic exports. Neither the tariff nor any other measure of the republican party, unless it was the panic of 1873, had anything to do with this wonderful gain. A part of the decrease in imports is due to a general fall in prices, and nearly all the balance to a reduced consumption. In filling and sweetening the cup, for example, that holds the breakfast beverage the American people actually spent over thirty-two millions less than in 1877. This was economy, not the republican party. In the list of exports we find nothing that shows that the party in power has extended our trade or fostered our industries. The credit for the great gain in this direction is nature's instead of John Sherman.

This fortunate revolution came to us like a windfall. It has not only enabled us to draw home a large amount of bonds and other of our securities, but it has enabled us to retain the products of our own mines, and to increase our store of gold and silver in addition to the extent of about six millions. This is no small matter, as the recently published statement of Wells, Fargo & Co. plainly shows. By this statement it is seen that the aggregate products of our mines for 1878 were in gold $38,956,231, in silver $38,746,391—a grand total of nearly eighty millions. The productions by states and territories were as follows: California, $18,920,461; Nevada, $35,181,949; Oregon, $1,213,724; Washington, $73,311; Idaho, $1,868,122; Montana, $9,763,640; Utah, $6,064,613; Colorado, $6,232,747; New Mexico, $453,813; Arizona, $2,287,983; Dakota, $2,215,804; Mexico (west coast), $1,594,995; British Columbia, $1,293,460. The bullion from the Comstock lode contained 45 per cent. gold and 53 per cent. silver. Of the so-called base bullion from Nevada, 30 per cent. was gold, and of the whole product of the state, 35 per cent. was gold.

An addition of eighty-five millions to our stock of precious metals in one year, coming through a favorable balance of trade, goes a long way towards telling the story of resumption. The indications now are that the mines of the country will yield at least seventy millions this year, and that owing to the continuance of last year's conditions of trade, the whole amount can be retained at home. Is the republican party entitled to credit for the yield of our mines, for the fertility of our soil, or for the economy and industry of our people? And yet it is these and these alone that have brought us, thank fortune, to all the blessings of equivalency. Let us hope that our commercial condition is, and will continue to be such that administrative blunders cannot deprive us of what has cost so much suffering and so many unnecessary disasters.

The Organized Grant Ovations.

The American is an excessively shrewd individual and believes that what he cannot fathom is beyond the powers of mortals. At the same time, this typical American is the most gullible creature on the face of the globe claiming capacity for self-government. He is born to get the better of the balance of the world and lives his eventful life through totally oblivious to the fact that he will die one of the most successfully swindled beings of the globe. He is the constant victim of his brother, and among Americans humbuggery and certain phases of fraud constitute cleverness to be applauded and earn a title to the name of success.

One of the most prominent instances of the ease and success which mark a vigorous and well-planned attempt to delude the people of this country is found in the Grant oration business which is now in progress in Europe. From the day that General Grant landed at Liverpool and began the free-lunch rounds of European cities and capitals, the cable and the press of America have been burdened with costly bulletins of his route and his performances. The movements of the Kansas grasshopper and the Missouri potato-bug were never more faithfully and minutely chronicled. The ex-president, with his gang of satellites has made the grand rounds of the continent and is now preying upon the hospitalities of the oppressed, yet all too generous sons of Erin. There is no sign giving token of an abatement of his cheek and voracity.

The obsequious and salaried scribes who watch his movements and formulate the episodes of each social campaign in columns of fulsome slush for our toady journals upon this side have overshot the mark. They were attached to the gang for the express purpose of whooping up American sentimenl in favor of the all-popular Ulysses, upon the idea that all nations and all lands had hastened with astounding spontaneity to do honor and lavish praise upon the "hero-statesman of America," General Grant! The purpose of all the telegrams and letters descriptive of Grant's progress and banquet-triumphs is to delude the American masses into believing that Grant is hailed throughout the civilized world as the foremost man of his times. The ultimate object is to bring him before the masses again for the presidency, with the halo of all this supposititious glory obscuring the damnable spots upon his character, and luring the mothy people to his support.

This organized fraud deserves to be stripped of its cloak. These machine receptions are the tricks of fakirs, and represent the real facts of each particular event in no sort of truthful light. It has been the sole business, almost, of our consular and diplomatic representatives in Europe for a year past to organize and carry to consummation this series of stage illusion in the shape of ovations, banquets, presentations, balls and excursions. The consul at Liverpool received his cue and bent his energies to the work of receiving the great bummer upon English soil. The mayor of Liverpool, possibly some accidental dignitary who first began to shine as a huckster, thought himself honored when invited to spend his thousand pounds sterling for the privilege of giving a free lunch to the Grant party. In London, Pierrepont spent half a year's salary to do his part of the reception business and doubtless cursed the hint that melted away his sovereigns. Poor Lame Noyes, living in a third-floor back, in Paris, was also mildly forced to disburse an enormous roleau of francs to get up an ovation that would properly impress the sharp French people with the alleged greatness of Grant. Even McCormick and the American exhibitors in Paris must shell out in order that the visitors of all the nations might see "le ancien president" of the United States marched about the exposition buildings, seated in a lard pavilion and welcomed to a feast by a sewing-machine agent. All this in order that Grant might be magnified before the American people through the medium of lying telegrams and letters to the American press. The sham was insupportable to all thinking Americans who saw it in process of enactment in Europe the past year, and it is high time that the plodding, sensible, honest people of the country were plainly told that the organizers of the Grant movement are gulling them with the sorriest sort of taffy. We do not mean to say that many of the honors paid to Grant were not meant to be genuine, but we mean that those who were induced to bestow them were as badly fooled as have been the people upon this side of the ocean.

When the true inwardness of all this reception business is ascertained it will be found that the spontanieity of the performances was all inspired through the machinery of the public service and represents foreign appreciation of Grant as a typical American just about as much as Grant represents the dignity, wisdom, decency and patriotism of the American people.

Some Financial Flyers.

No history, sacred or profane, will record a parallel to the irruption of the carpet-baggers into the southern states at the close of the late war. They came, as has been pointedly said, "not through colonization or conquest," not as our forefathers came across the ocean, or as their ancestors went into England, behind the banner of the great Normandy bastard. They came, after long and watchful circlings through the air, settling at last in awkward haste upon their prey. Their beaks had been whetted by fasting, and the emptiness of their stomachs was eloquent. For four years there was glutting and gasping, and ominous silence—then a rising clamor, a gorged flight, and patriots walked where the vultures had been.

This period of plunder furnishes many curious studies. The art of theft, consecrated since the apple tree lost its fruit, received new manifestations there. None of the actors in that tragedy of wrong-doing, however, deserve so much attention as the one who managed the finances—the Moses and the Littlefields. They were the stars of this unholy cast. Starting without a dollar, rose to millions, and reverted to penury within a few months. With sublime audacity they built against fate, and borrowing checks drew at sight on destiny. They bought palaces with a nod, and paid for them with a draft on nowhere. They issued bonds on alleged railroads and put mortgages on supposed preperty. They were the Napoleons of finance. Their lives were blended comedy and tragedy with the quick actor of pantomime. The world was dazzled at their splendor, and was obliged at being swindled by them. Their careers were short—up like a rocket, down like a stick.

In our issue of Friday we published a graphic history of one of the most noted of these gilded thieves—Frank Moses, of South Carolina, who, by the way, was a native southerner. A more remarkable history of a few years of one man's life was never written. In utter poverty at the close of the war, he became in a few months a second Monte Cristo, as far as funds were concerned, and as to that, in lavishness of expenditure also. He had not only the treasury of a state to draw on, and its credit also, but the patronage of all its departments. As speaker of the house his official signature was like a check against Astor's millions—as governor, the sacred seal of the state made gold of all his greedy fingers pressed it to. In a sort of social blasphemy he purchased with his stolen money the mansion of the Prestons and filled it with his wanton revels. His prodigality was the theme of the day. In one evening he would give $2,000 to a wanton, and the next day scatter gold to his retainers as princes give largess. But the end came quickly. The fumes of this revelry have hardly left his brain, and the flush of the champagne has hardly died out of his face, and yet he is to-day walking about the streets of New York, begging for a pittance that he may fight off starvation.

A similar history is that of Littlefield, the great North Carolina operator. Littlefield reached Carolina after the war with no money or prospects. In a few months, by some means or other, he got possession of a railroad. Then he bloomed out as a millionaire. He started new railroads and organized vast schemes. He issued millions of bonds to which the indorsement of the state gave currency, and sold them at any price they would bring. The supply was limitless and he did not stickle at the per cent. After a short but shining career, the people of Carolina grew so indignant at his course that he felt it best to skip out. He went to Florida, where he lived in the greatest splendor. He obtained control of the leading lines of railroad in Florida, and was the prince of the St. Johns. He bought a superb mansion, near Jacksonville, and furnished it in the most luxurious style. Needing an orange tree for his lawn, and not caring to wait on nature, he paid $1,000, it is said, to a contractor who agreed to transplant a full-grown tree for that sum. He drove through the streets of Jacksonville in a carriage with liveried outrides and four blooded horses, and was an object of wonder to even the rich northerners who wintered there. He spent thousands of dollars upon his retainers. It is said that he almost literally owned the legislature, and supported a majority of its members. He paid United States Senator Gilbert $30,000 to have him resign his seat, he to be elected to the vacancy, but Gilbert took the bonds, and then held his seat. He never had a whim ungratified. The handsomest man, probably, in America, and affable and accomplished to a high degree, he was courted on all sides and probably dreamed of perfect happiness. The only blot upon his content was the continual fear of being kidnapped. The state of North Carolina had a standing reward of nearly $50,000 for him, and there were constant efforts being made to capture him and carry him beyond the line of Florida. He was protected in the state by the republican governors. The history of all the attempts to kidnap him would make interesting reading. At last, however, in the midst of all his splendor, the hand of justice reached him. His fate came plunging through all this glamour and brought him to his knees, a pauper and a bankrupt. Since then his condition has been deplorable. It has been with the utmost difficulty that he has kept body and soul together. It was a common thing for him to ask a friend to secure him credit for a sack of flour, and the other day he was arrested in New York on the charge of swindling a hotel keeper out of a bill.

There is a lesson in all these careers. There is a great, sober truth that underlies these lives of reckless splendor. And the south might well have spared the money that went to make up their examples, if the moral that is hid in them could but be conveyed to her youth. There is no safety in speculation—there is no policy but honesty—there is no fortune worth having but those won by hard and honest labor. These are the lessons taught by these profligate and startling lives. There is no happiness like that which comes from the intelligent enjoyment of a competence that has been fairly and honorably earned. The man who can make his daily labor cover the wants of his family, meet his duties to society, and furnish a monthly pittiance to be laid by for the rainy day that comes to all lives, need not envy the splendor of the rich, or the luck of the fortunate. He has the happiest conditions that can surround a human being, and if he will but be true to himself all the felicities of this earth will gather about his hearth-stone.

THE attention of the Teller smeller fellers is called to the unanimous way in which the negroes in Twiggs county, of this state, have been bulldozed. Of their own motion lately, in mass meeting, they resolved hereafter to support the democratic candidates.

TEXAS will inaugurate her new governor to-morrow.

ADMIRAL PORTER is in a fair way to be hoisted with his own torpedo. Let the hoist proceed! He can be spared.

SPINNER is fond of Florida because of the orange blossoms that grow there.

THE mayor of Augusta believes in "every man his own doctor" and has vetoed the ordinance creating the office of city physician.

STILSON HUTCHINS, of the Washington Post, called old Hamlin an "anachronism," and Hamlin is hunting for Hutchins with a pine-knot.

Do the American people need the Connecticut Jewell in the senate while Voorhees is there with his magnificent carbuncle?

MRS. SENATOR BRUCE is the "black halcyon offerocity" now brooding on the troubled waves of Washington society.

SHERMAN will not leave the cabinet. He is a resumer, and not a resigner.

THE attention of the virtuous bond-brokers in New York, who make and unmake the credits of states, as it were, is called to Minnesota. She continues to repudiate her bonds with consistent regularity. She is not, we may remark, "one of the states lately in rebellion!"

BLAINE is said to have favored the election of Garcelon as governor of Maine. He will never forgive the greenbackers for sitting down on Hale.

HAYES has healed another Payne by appointing one who was defeated for congress in Virginia to be district-attorney of Wyoming.

THE first Sabbath of 1879 deserves to witness a general resumption of church-going.

SHERIDAN is reported to be opposed to the new army bill. How does he like old army Bill Sherman?

THE North Carolina legislature is a fit subject for the prayers of the good. It has to commence and elect one thousand justices of the peace next week.

THE chairman of the Blaine committee is a sort of Teller-phone to transmit what is spoken to him.

DEAN STANLEY, in undertaking to write the lines for the Andre monument, is not aware that he will infringe upon G. Wash. Childs's patent right.

WILHEMJ is sick in Chicago. As he was leaving a street car the "j" at the end of his name caught on the railing and the wrench prostrated the renowned fiddler.

THE holders of the little Garrard bonds will sing "Baby mine" as they merrily count their wealth.

MYRA CLARK GAINES says her wardrobe does not cost her $30 a year; but her suits make a hole in her bank account that is frightful.

REDPATH, the most successful imitator of Hon. Elij Perkinsj, has been been employed to compile and complete the lies accumulated by the election frauds committee.

THE Ben Butler party is as well represented in the house as the David Davis party is in the senate. It is this law of compensation which keeps the country from dragging its anchor.

LONG JOHN WENTWORTH, of Chicago, is reported to have bought the Times of that city. This will relieve the apprehensions of the Times boys, who stood in dread of Story's country cousins when he should "drop off."

BILL CHANDLER has written and printed another of his diatribes against Hayes. Bill is the most surreptitious friend Hayes has, and creates for the latter the bulk of popular sympathy accorded him.

POSTSCRIPT.

KIMBALL, the church debt lifter, is called a "finangelist."

THURMAN is to speak at an Andrew Jackson banquet in Columbus on the 8th inst.

PENSACOLA has elected a radical mayor. He is named Cobb.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., got a new year call from a new republican daily newspaper.

GARFIELD is considered out of the race for the governorship of Ohio.

BOSS SHEPHERD renews his charge that Marshall Jewell is a "clam-bellied Yankee."

ACKLIN, in consequence of the advent of the new year, needs another vindication.

RUTGER CROSBY, late of Rome, Ga., was lost on the ill-fated steamer Emily B. Son.

It is hoped that the mayor of Memphis, Mr. Goodyear, has a prophetic name.

RESUMPTION means inflation to the amount of $225,000,000.

IT is rumored that Voorhees is going back on the greenbackers.

MURAT HALSTEAD turned loose his cocktail long enough to declare that "Grant is not a bigger man than old Washington."

BLANT, Graine, Hayard and Bendricks are said to be the men from whom the next president is to be chosen.

When the mercury was down to 22 degrees below zero Charles Francis Adams, jr., had a larger ventilator put in the crown of his hat.

MODJESKA thinks "tree tollar" is "sheep" to see her in tragedy, but the people of Atlanta don't go wool-gathering that way.

The New York Sun reports that the ghost of George Washington called on Eli Perkins on new year's day and shook his head at that truthful youth.

[redacted]

IN GENERAL.

—Patti has a house in Wales near the sporting estate of the Prince of Wales.

—Happy is the man who can sit all day behind a bar-room stove looking for work.

—Gladstone gets $50 a page for his contributions to the nineteenth century, while smaller fry have to put up with $10.

—Mrs. McCrary, Krs. Key and Mrs. Thompson have large families of children, and have little taste for Washington society.

—Uncle Sam still has left one billion one hundred and fifty-four million acres of land, such as it is.

—Those who have met Mrs. Grant in Europe say that she is very homesick, and anxious to return again to her family.

—Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines has very simple habits and tastes, and dresses very plainly but in excellent taste. Her wardrobe, she says, does not cost her $30 a year.

—The five stages of brandy and water: First—brandy and water. Second—brandy and warwer. Third—bran warr. Fourth—brraorr. Fifth—Collapse!—Punch.

—"Good day, Mose! How you vas shanged. Vouldn't never hafe know'd you!" "But my name is not Moses, sir." "Great hefens! your name shanged, too!"

—A public whipping on a big scale has taken place at St. Petersburg, where 200 rioters were flogged as a penalty for resistance to the police authorities.

—Should the resignation of Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, be accepted, it is thought that Bishop Chatard, of Vincennes, Ind., will succeed him.

—There are ten shades of red this season in women's toggery, and 347 shades of blue about the husband and father who foot the dry-goods and millinery bills.

—General Sherman says that he has seen all the royal ladies at the European courts, but never one who could discharge her social duties as gracefully as Mrs. Hayes.

—There have been thirty-three persons killed this year in the mines of the eastern district of the Wyoming coal fields of Pennsylvania, leaving eighteen widows and sixty-eight orphans.

—A locomotive shop in Paterson has received an order for seven immense electric lanterns from the Russian government. These lanterns are to be placed at the bows of the seven largest Russian men-of-war.

—"If Cyrus W. Field is not going to erect a monument to Major Andre," says the Boston Herald, "let George Washington Childs do it, and put on some of his beautiful poetry."

—Eugenie has just sold to Baron de Hirsch de Gerenth three houses belonging to her on the Rue d'Elysee in Paris. They were sold together for the modest sum of 2,361,500 francs—a small fortune for the ex-empress.

—An engine has been built in Philadelphia for the A., S. and S. F. railroad that weighs 118,000 pounds—the heaviest locomotive ever constructed. Strangely enough, the wheels are made of paper, with steel tires.

—The Philadelphia Times says of the late ex-State Treasurer Mackey, of Pennsylvania: "He was the Von Moltke of the Cameron army, and had he fallen a year ago, there might have been a different central figure in our political panorama of to-day."

—The Cincinnati Gazette says that a committee of seven, consisting of five lawyers and two clergymen, probably will be appointed to examine into the affairs of Archbishop Purcell and to prepare a report for the information of creditors.

—Says the Turner's Falls reporter: These are the days of economy. Yesterday a man was having a silver door-plate engraved, and he requested that a blank space be left below the name, so that his age could be added, in case it was desirable to use the plate on his coffin after his death.

—The candidates for United States senator in Colorado now include Senator J. B. Chaffee, Professor N. H. Hill, Hon. W. M. Hammil, Governor Routt, Judge Chilcott, Judge Bowen and Congressman-elect Belford. There are also a number of dark horses.

—April 3, 1873, a bill passed the Illinois legislature making women eligible to all the school offices in the state. At the next election, November, 1873, ten ladies were elected county superintendents. These all served their four years' term, and many of them were re-elected in 1877.

—There has been the greatest difficulty in inducing the duchess of Edinburgh to go over and take up her abode in England even for a few weeks, though the queen had intimated the propriety and reassuring effect of such a measure. She idolizes her father, and does not love the English court. The latter fully reciprocated this sentiment.

—The king of Bavaria has given instructions that Caroline von Beethoven, the illustrious composer's niece, shall receive a gratuity for every performance of "Fidelio" that may take place in Munich. How often is "Fidelio" given during a twelvemonth at Munich? Sometimes not more than twice or thrice in a year! Poor niece of Beethoven!

—A United States senator says: "No man and his family ever enjoyed the presidency and the white house so much as Hayes and his family do. To them the whole thing is like the first reading of 'Robinson Crusoe' to a boy, or a first jack-knife or a first pair of boots. They are an innocent, harmless people, and, if they gush a little and give it away, it is only because they are callow and green."

—Instead of bridesmaids, fashion in France now prescribes two tiny pages, who are chosen from the prettiest of the boy relations of the bride and bridegroom. They are dressed in velvet of the bride's favorite color, and are kept from getting into mischief by the promise of a pocketful of candy or the alternative of a spanking as soon as the ceremony is over.

—Bishop Bedell, of the diocese of Ohio, explaining the ceremony of the parent or guardian "giving away the bride" in the marriage ceremony, said: "The father reverently presents his daughter, whom he has affectionately and carefully reared, to the church, and the minister of the church, by a certain interchange of hands, gives the woman to the man, who pledges his troth to the woman by the presentation of a ring."

—The prince of Wales stayed last month at Luton Hoo, a celebrated seat in Bedfordshire belonging to an enormously wealthy widow, Mrs. Gerard Leigh. On these occasions the list of company selected is submitted to the prince who is invited to make any alterations he may please. It included, at Luton, three American ladies, Viscountess Mandeville, her sister, Miss Natika Iznaga, and Mrs. Ronalds.

—The Rev. Dr. Tucker said last Sunday in the Madison square Presbyterian church, New York, that before opium became a trade of export, the Chinese consumed only 200 chests annually. Now they demoralize themselves by the use of 80,000 chests a year. In Africa the natives now prefer rum to cannibalism. A Scotchman recently sent to Africa 800,000 gallons of rum in the same ship with a missionary.

—Mr. Hars, the American consul at Alexandria, Egypt, has just gone round the world in a rapid fashion, unequaled by Jules Verne. He accomplished the journey in sixty-eight days. It took him twenty days to go from Alexandria to San Francisco by Brindisi, Paris, Liverpool and New York; twenty days also to go from San Francisco to Yokohama; six days after he reached Hong-Kong; in ten days he set foot on shore at Ceylon, and twelve days later he found himself again in Egypt.

—The attempt to establish in Canada the etiquette of the court of St. James has resulted in failure, and additional efforts will not be made. The Canadian matrons and maidens object to baring their neck and arms, and protest against the dictations of men as to the arrangement of their back hair and the length of their skirts. They want to attend to receptions in their own style of dress, and they intimate that unless permitted to do so they will not attend at all.

—The American Protestant has kindly completed its tickets for the election in 1880, and presents them gratuitously as follows: Republican—for president, U. S. Grant, of Illinois; vice-president, Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana. Democratic—for president, Theodore Randolph, of New Jersey; vice-president, William Gaston, of Massachusetts. Greenback—for president, B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts; vice-president, William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania. But there must be some mistake here. Ohio isn't provided for in any one of them.

—Philadelphia has a marvel in a double-headed woman. She is known as the "Nightingale," is twenty-seven years old, and is a negress. The Times says: "The two heads sit on her shoulders at angles to each other, so that the net which keeps up the hair of one touches the net which keeps up the hair of the other, and, if the owner wills it, the two heads may bump against each other like playing-bones in the hands of an expert. The singular part is her conversation. One tongue begins to talk, the eyes brighten, the face becomes animated. At this point the observer catches sight of the other face looking over the other shoulder with a sort of grin on it, and the other eyes with a leer in them. Presently the second tongue begins to talk too, and there is a sort of race between them."

—There is a strong desire in English royal circles to give a permanent viceroyalty to the dominion of Canada. The idea being that a few years hence matters may go a little further, and the vast possessions of North America become an independent kingdom. But there is no intention of making a King Campbell, or even of leaving the marquis of Lorne longer than the usual five years in his trans-Atlantic viceroyalty. It might have been otherwise if the princess Louise had a family. It is proposed to push the duke of Edinburgh forward for the subordinate post four or five years hence and see what his chances of kingship might become.

—Prince Leopold, Queen Victoria's youngest son, is said to be the most refined and to most resemble his father in mental qualities of the whole family. He is popular with all who have met him on the continent, and great French ladies who found themselves in his society last year at Nice are never tired of speaking of this prince charming. He is an excellent musician like his brother, the duke of Edinburgh, and has an agreeable tenor voice, which he is perfectly willing to exercise when asked to sing. But the latest rumor is that Prince Leopold desires to turn his powers to the singing of anthems, and is pressing his mother to allow him to take orders. Some of his brothers and sisters are averse to this, and fear from his high church views he might go further than they wish. It would be very awkward were a son of the queen of England, defender of the faith, to die a cardinal of Rome, like the last of the Stuarts. It is intended to make Leopold duke of York.

That Bond Indorsement Again.

Savannah News.

From our Washington special this morning published elsewhere, it will be seen that Senator Hill's persistency in keeping himself before the public, through the medium of interview and conversations in Washington regarding the signing of the Northeastern railroad bonds, is bearing its legitimate fruit. The radicals at the national seat of government are endeavoring to make much political capital therefrom, and are taking to themselves great comfort over what they are pleased to term the "Hill-Colquitt controversy," inasmuch as they hope that such "controversy" may result in the breaking up of the democratic party in Georgia. It is difficult to see, however, how they can contort the matter into a controversy since the talking is all on one side, and our worthy executive, being perfectly content with the thorough exoneration from all blame which he has received at the hands of the legislative committee appointed to investigate the matter, very properly refuses further to discuss the subject.

The radical malignants in the north will, we predict, find that the benefits which they fancy will inure to themselves and party through this molehill which Mr. Hill and themselves together are endeavoring to magnify into a mountain, will prove to be only creatures of their excited imagination. They will find that what they hope will prove to them in this matter a means of salvation from their impending death, will turn out to be no more efficacious in preserving their political lives than is the straw at which he so eagerly clutches in saving the life of the drowning man.

In the first place, they cannot make political capital therefrom, no matter how much aid and comfort they may receive from Mr. Hill. The entire subject has been thoroughly sifted by a committee, which was appointed by the legislature of Georgia for that purpose at the request of the governor himself. As a result of that investigation, and after the committee had taken enough testimony to fill a pamphlet of over four hundred pages, the governor has been entirely acquitted of all blame, and declared innocent of any unworthy motive. No matter, then, what censure may attach to Murphy's conduct in the matter, none can be fastened on the executive of the state, and no political corruption can by any possibility be made to appear. Mr. Murphy only accepted a fee as a practicing attorney for the company, and as such attorney exerted himself to obtain legal opinions to show that the indorsement was constitutional and proper. It may have been wrong for one occupying a subordinate position in the executive department to have so acted, but it certainly was no worse than for an United States senator to accept a fee for the same purpose. This Mr. Hill was ready enough to do, and he was also ready to bring to bear all his personal, legal and political influence for securing the same indorsement. Such is the extent of the political capital which the radicals can hope to gain from this so-called "controversy."

In the next place, if they imagine that this "controversy" will break up the democratic party in Georgia, they are counting without their host. The democratic legislature of this state will, no doubt, take it out of the power of Mr. Hill and every one else to create such scandals in future by enacting a law prohibiting clerks in any department of the state government from appearing as attorneys in any case before the heads of departments hereafter, and this will be perfectly satisfactory to the voters of Georgia. Besides, the people are inclined to regard the question of the fee as only a piece of rivalry between Mr. Murphy and Mr. Hill, in which the former was successful and the latter failed. They will hardly permit such a rivalry to cause them to forget the horrors of radical rule from which they have suffered so much in the past, and induce them to break up the democratic party, especially as they have the utmost confidence in the honor, integrity and purity of character of their Democratic executive. Therefore, sooner than allow the "Hill-Colquitt controversy" to break up the democratic party, they will permit it to break down Mr. Hill.

This is the substance of the whole matter. If it affords any comfort to the radical enemies of Georgia, let them make the most of it.

Too Respectable for Politics.

Washington Post.

It is a singular fact the wealthy men of our great cities do not interest themselves in municipal politics. The officers who regulate the assessment of their taxes are elected without any care or concern on the part of the men who contribute most heavily to the enormous sums annually collected for municipal expenditures. They forego their right to take part in the enactment of local laws, or the direction of public improvements. They simply pay whatever is demanded in the shape of taxes, grumbling perhaps at the size of the pile, but never seem to think that they have any further duty in the premises. Besides these men of wealth there is another large class of business men, and others of moderate fortunes, who ignore local politics because they imagine that they would be contaminated by mixing in what they regard as "a dirty scramble for spoils." The absence of these powerful forces leaves the direction of municipal affairs to classes that have the least stake in the results to be obtained. We have little respect for the sentiment that produces this neglect of the duty that every man owes to society. The "respectability" that is so fearful of being smirched is not adapted to a republic.

A Good Suggestion.

Savannah Recorder.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION publishes in its issue of January 1st a very interesting chronological table, embracing notable events, inventions, accidents, and all the important events that happened in the state of Georgia and in the city of Atlanta. What we would suggest to THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is the getting out of an almanac of a similar character. It is important to put on record, and in a better form than in a newspaper, so interesting a table of events. If once inaugurated, let it be kept up year after year. It could be indexed in such a manner that the death of any noted man, under the head of deaths, could be turned to and found without trouble. The same of murders, fires, railroad accidents, conventions, commencements, etc. We throw out the idea to our contemporary from being pleased and struck with so good a chronological table as is given to its readers.

Send the Grants to India's Coral Strand.

New York Sun.

If we are to have an American aristocracy, a class privileged to eat, drink and travel at the cost of the masses, it is better on many accounts that they should be shipped on board of the Richmond, or some other snug and seaworthy vessel, and sent as far away from home as the configuration of the earth will permit. It may be more expensive to transport them to India's coral strand, where the atmosphere breeds thirst and ice is dear, than to maintain them nearer home; but we thereby escape the influence of a pernicious example which might otherwise corrupt the minds and diminish the usefulness of men and boys who are now industrious workers and producers.

Mr. Hill's New Departure.

Sandersville Herald.

The result of the recent bond investigation has soured Mr. Ben Hill's temper to such an extent that he begins to labor under the impression that the fate of the democratic party of Georgia is sealed, unless the legislature at the meeting in next July rejects the report of the majority of that committee. If the ties that bind Mr. Hill to the democratic party hang on as slender a tenure as this, the sooner he shows his proper colors the better it will be for the party. His restiveness has been apparent for some time.

Approached From the Wrong Side.

Mobile News.

An old countryman from one of the upper counties, perceiving Governor Cobb's embarrassment when he was presented with the floral tribute from the ladies of Mobile, remarked to a neighbor: "Wall, I'll swar, if somebody had just given Rufe Cobb a fox-hound he'd a know'd how to make an eloquent speech without getting scared to death; he ain't use to flowers and sich like, but you just try him on a good fox-hound, and then your hair will rise on ends."

An Unit Until After 1880.

Columbus Enquirer.

There need be no fear of a division of the democratic party until the next presidential election is passed. Georgia will vote for any democrat for that position and give him an overwhelming majority, only excepting Tilden. Any one but him. He cannot carry the delegation of a single southern state. After that election there may be a division. Many leading men think the state would be better governed with two such organizations as existed before the war between the states. After 1880 we can afford such; until then democracy will be an unit.

Hard on Louisiana.

Springfield Republican.

The state of Louisiana, second to none in the south in wealth, might be as peaceable as Georgia or Texas, and see its bonds quoted, like the bonds of those states, at a high premium, but by allowing political proscription to desolate its fields, waste its revenues and cripple its credit, it becomes the most melancholy and striking representative of the class of ruined states.

Dead as Julius Cæsar.

Cleveland Herald, rep.

Of all the newspapers started to advocate flat money at the time when the greenback movement was booming, only a few lonesome survivors remain, and they are evidently on their last legs. A humbug is a nice thing to ride while it canters merrily along, but it is always short-winded, and as soon as it comes to up-hill work it gives out all at once. The greenback craze is now almost a dead as Julius Cæsar.

Tilden Not Out of the Race.

Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette, rep.

Those who have boasted so freely that Tilden would be out of the presidential race will do well to revise their judgment. Just now the signs of the times point more strongly to him as the coming presidential candidate of the democracy than to any other.

The Richmond Overloaded.

Washington Post.

The United States steamer Richmond is a vessel of 2,708 tons displacement. When she carries Grant and his fortunes, and Colonel Fred and his dignity, her lower deck will not be more than a foot above water, and the Grant movement will be pretty low.

A Southern Outrage that Should Spread.

Philadelphia Press.

The South Carolina legislature transacted all its business and finally adjourned within twenty-three days. This is one of those southern outrages that ought to be spread.

Work for the Teller Committee.

Boston Herald.

We would respectfully call the attention of the Teller-Blaine committee to the painful rumor that Mrs. O'Flaherty threatened to whip her husband if he voted for Benjamin Butler.

That Flag of Hampton's Friends.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

It is difficult to resist the conclusion that were public sentiment in Georgia such as it should be, no waving of rebel flags would take place in that state.

Whisper it Gently.

Richmond Whig.

We have a journal in Virginia called the Solid South—but we merely whisper this, so that it may not be heard north of the Potomac.

Refuses to Boom.

Chicago Times.

The Bayard movement starts in very leisurely. It hasn't yet got to the booming point.

The Inwardness of Radicalism.

New York Tribune.

Talk about lack of outrages! The south is one solid outrage.

If I Should Die To-Night.

If I should die to-night,
My friends would look upon my quiet face,
Before they laid it in its resting place,
And deem that death had left it almost fair;
And laying snow-white flowers against my hair,
Would smooth it down with tearful tenderness,
And fold my hands with lingering caress.
Poor hands, so empty and so cold to-night!

If I should die to-night,
My friends would call to mind, with loving thought,
Some kindly deed the icy hand had wrought,
Some gentle word the frozen lips had said;
Frrands on which the willing feet had sped—
The memory of my selfishness and pride,
My hasty words, would all be put aside,
And so I would be loved and mourned to-night.

If I should die to-night,
Even hearts estranged would turn once more to me,
Recalling other days remorsefully.
The eyes that chill me with averted glance
Would look upon me as of yore, perchance,
And soften in the old, familiar way.
For who would war with dumb, unconscious clay?
So I might rest, forgiven of all to-night.

O. friends, I pray to-night,
Keep not your kisses for my dead, cold brow;
The way is lonely; let me feel them now.
Think gently of me; I am travel-worn.
My faltering feet are pierced with many a thorn.
Forgive! oh, hearts estranged, forgive, I plead!
When dreamless rest is mine I shall not need
The tenderness for which I long to-night.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—There is a growing demand for farm lands in Oglethorpe county.

—From Athens to Augusta the Georgia railroad does not cross a single stream.

—A few farmers in Oglethorpe county have already bedded some cotton land.

—The new jail in Eastman will soon be completed.

—A larger acreage than usual was sown in wheat in Whitfield county.

—W. W. Carnes has been elected captain of the Macon Volunteers.

—There is more home-raised corn and pork in Oglethorpe county than has been known for years.

—The ordinary of Wilkinson county has issued 110 marriage licenses during the past year.

—The military of Savannah are making preparations for the observance of the 19th of January.

—The Savannah gaslight company will, on and after Monday 13th, pay a dividend of 2½ per cent.

—Wilkinson county has, in smoke-house and barn, a sufficiency of meat and corn for one year.

—N. H. Miller, of Randolph county, a few days ago killed a buck which weighed 150 pounds.

—Mr. N. B. Tilton, of Savannah, also Captain Hone, and others, have fine horses in excellent condition for the races.

—At a sale in Oglethorpe county last Tuesday cows brought from $5 to $10; horses from $50 to $75; and mules from $40 to $75.

—A two-year-old son of Mr. George Guest, of Taliaferro, was accidentally shot and painfully wounded by his four-year-old brother a few days since.

—Directors of the Central railroad company will be elected on Monday. Stockholders will be passed free over the road to Savannah from the 3d to the 6th.

—Mr. Thomas Bryant, of Randolph county, killed on the 24th of December three hogs, fourteen months old, that weighed 979 pounds.

—On a two-horse farm, Abe Faust, of Oglethorpe county, this season, killed 1,225 pounds of pork, made 100 barrels of corn, 11 bales of cotton, and peas, potatoes and ground-peas in proportion.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY.

A New Household Word.

But comparatively few of the forty millions of people in the United States have as yet heard of that most wonderful discovery, Carboline, whereby the growth and vigor, as well as the natural color of the hair is restored; but the tens of thousands who have already a knowledge of the article are speaking its praises, and soon "Carboline" will become a household word throughout the length and breadth of the land.

A few facts connected with the history of Carboline will prove interesting to our readers: 1. It was by the untidy habit of a servant, who, when trimming the lamps, always wiped his oily hands on his scanty locks, that the effects of petroleum upon the growth of the hair were noticed. In a short time this old servant, bald a grayheaded as he was, began to show and good head of hair, and the secret was out. 2. But the best refined petroleum cannot be used as a hair dressing, and the chemist's art had to be employed, so as to destroy the offensive odor and at the same time retain the subtle qualities which gave health to the scalp and natural color and vigor to the hair. This feat was accomplished in the production of Carboline, which is deodorized petroleum. 3. Every one who has handled petroleum knows what a penetrating active agent it is. It cannot be retained in wooden casks at all unless they are coated with some impervious material, and it is not surprising that it goes right home to the roots of a person's hair, when it can find its way through the best oak staves ever made. 4. The medical properties of petroleum have been well attested ever since the Seneca Indians, more than a century ago, used it for various diseases.

It doubtless possesses therapeutic virtues not yet developed, and its use in healing diseases of the scalp from which baldness and premature grayness of the hair result, may lead to other and important discoveries. 5. Chemistry has extracted from petroleum some of the most beautiful colors ever known, and while it may be impossible to determine whether Carboline changes the color of the hair chemically or through its healing effects upon the functions of the scalp, certain it is that by its use the natural hue of the hair is gradually restored. The most plausible theory is, that the change results from restoring the growth to its natural strength and vigor by removing dandruff, cleansing the scalp, and imparting renewed activity to the follicles.

Other facts might be given in support of the claims of this wonderful preparation, but the article is telling its own story in the hands of thousands who are using it with the most gratifying results. Let the prematurely gray and bald but give it a fair trial and Carboline will be to them a household word full of the most gratifying significance. Sold by druggists. jan5 d1t

David H. Dougherty.

To My Friends and the Public—I desire to say that notwithstanding my unusually large and increased trade during the past season, I have many lines of goods that I do not wish to carry over, and in fact I think the great secret of success in the mercantile line is to keep at all times a perfect and clean stock of seasonable goods, and at such prices as will show clearly to the minds of the people that it is unquestionably to their interest to patronize you. I don't believe in the idea of holding out for long profits until winter is over and then come out in an article proposing to offer great drives, and in fact a perfect slaughter in heavy and unseasonable goods. What does all this signify? Do the people want to buy an old rubbish stock of winter goods in the spring? Not a bit of it. They expect new and fashionable goods in their season. And now that we are in the midst of winter and need heavy goods to protect us from the cold, as well as adorn and ornament our persons, I think this is the proper time to offer inducements in prices (when the people need the goods). I am therefore determined for the next sixty days to offer my entire stock at figures much under former prices. I will thank you to send for samples, or call and give my stock an examination and hear the prices; then you will be convinced that what I say about "reducing prices" and "cheap goods" is true. I mean to offer such inducements for the next sixty days that

Those will buy now who never bought before,
And that those who bought before will now buy the more.

In fact I assure you that it shall at all times be my endeavor to place before you such lines of goods as will be useful and stylish, and am determined if you will be kind enough to give my stock an examination that you shall find no grounds to say that I am at any time over the market. I promise you polite and prompt attention in every department in my house. I thank the generous public who have so liberally given me support, and trust by fair dealing and low prices to merit an increased continuance of the same. My terms are strictly cash. Respectfully,

jan5sun&wtf D. H. DOUGHERTY.

National Surgical Institute.

H. R. Jackson, of Texas, Heard county, Ga., writes the National Surgical institute of this city as follows:

"After suffering for over three years from piles and fistula, and much of this time unfit for work, I can say with a thankful heart that you have cured me, and that you shall have my best wishes as long as life shall last. I would have written you sooner, but I wanted to be certain I was sound, and now I can truthfully say that I am as well as I ever was. Please excuse me, but I wish long life to all connected with the institute, and may your lives be pleasant on earth and at last be welcome in heaven."

48 jan5 1t

The Merchants' Bank.

ATLANTA, GA., January 2, 1879.

At the meeting of the Directors of this Bank, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the past six months a dividend of three dollars and fifty cents per share, free of all taxes, payable on demand.

49 jan5-1t J. H. PORTER, Cashier.

We call the attention of our readers to the partnership notice of Messrs. Stockdell & Smith, to be found in another column. Mr. Smith has been connected with the firm of W. P. & W. F. Pattillo, for the last five years, and has a thorough knowledge of Fire Insurance. They represent some of the best companies, each of which has $25,000 deposited with the State Treasurer. Our merchants and others wanting reliable insurance will find it to their interest to call on them.

ACKLIN'S ROMANCE.

HIS EARLY LIFE AND TRAINING.

Mrs. Acklin's Marriages—How the Tennessee Belle Caught a Millionaire—Her Widowhood and Her Train of Gallants—Three Times at the Altar of Hymen—Young Acklin's Inheritance.

EVANSVILLE, IND., January 1.—Shakspeare says: "Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." The readers of the Herald have probably judged for themselves under which category comes the name of Congressman Acklin, of Louisiana, whose exploits are now filling the public prints, and are rolled out so trippingly on the tongue of the sensation-loving public. The eminent social relations of Mr. Acklin, particularly in the south, render his case peculiarly interesting. Indeed, there are many incidents associated with Mr. Acklin's social history which, though bearing no relation to his recent adventures, may yet be told as a part of the romantic history of a most romantic young man. Mr. Acklin is a young man, scarcely more than eight and twenty, and is a native of Nashville, Tenn., born literally "'mid pleasure and palaces." He has been the especial pet of fortune, and his life one of ease, elegance and luxurious leisure. His mother, at present Mrs. Dr. Cheatham, of Nashville, was formerly Miss Adelicia Hays, whose nephew, J. Addison Hays, of Memphis, about one year since married the daughter of Jefferson Davis, president of the late confederacy.

MRS. ACKLIN'S TRIPLE MARRIAGE.

In order, however, to clearly set forth Mr. Acklin's connection with our prominent southern families, it will be necessary to revive a bit of history in which Mr. Acklin's mother is the heroine. Her matrimonial events number three. First, she was the wife of Mr. Franklin, of Tennessee; second, of Joseph Acklin, senior, of Huntsville, Alabama, and third, of Dr. William Cheatham, of Nashville. The history of her life reads something like a romance. About forty years ago there lived in Sumner county, Tennessee, twenty miles north of Nashville, an immensely wealthly old bachelor named Franklin. He was the richest man in Tennessee, owned two cotton plantations in Mississippi, two sugar plantations in Louisiana, and more than one thousand negro slaves. His place of residence, Fairfield, was a lordly manor of several hundred blue grass acres and rich in hill and vale and lawn and running brook. It had a magnificent park stocked with herds of buffalo and dear. The stables were filled with blue-blooded nags, fat cattle browsed in its fields and imported occupants bleated in its cosy sheep-folds. The Fairfield mansion was quite in keeping with all its beautiful surroundings. Splendid art galleries of choice works, libraries stocked with mental opulence, while statues, fountains, lakes, arbors, rustic bridges and conservatories adorned the grounds and completed the picture of which these words are but a rough outline. The owner of all this was a benevolent-hearted, generous-souled old gentleman, a man of varied accomplishments and thorough culture, a typical southern planter of flush times, hospitable, genial and philanthropic, whose doors were always swung ajar for the coming guest.

HOW MISS HAYS CAUGHT A MILLIONAIRE.

One day a gay party of young people from Nashville visited the abode of the bachelor, and among them was Miss Hays, since mother to Congressman Acklin, who at that time was a beautiful and vivacious belle of the Tennessee capital. Mr. Franklin was absent, but his lodgekeeper accommodated the visitors with the rare sight of a buffalo chase and a deer hunt; but the maitre d' hotel set out a most bountiful spread, and the hours, though brief, were rosy. Before leaving, each lady and gentleman was requested to register in the reception room, an eccentricity of Mr. Franklin being autographs. Pretty Miss Hays thought it capital fun to place opposite her delicate chirography a sentence signifying her intention to "set her cap for the old bachelor." It worked like a charm. It was the turn of the tide in the affairs of Miss Hays. Bachelor Franklin, hitherto invulnerable to Cupid's arrows, was struck in a tender spot by the feathered dart—the gray goose quill of Miss Hays. A brief courtship, a grand wedding and Miss Hays became Mrs. Franklin, and the mistress, too, of Fairfield's broad acres and its concomitants. Two or three children blessed the union, but the angel of death looked in upon the household, and in the course of a few years claimed as his own each of the babes, as well as Millionaire Franklin himself, thus leaving a blooming young widow "rich as creek mud" and no encumbrances whatever.

MARRIED TO JOSEPH ACKLIN.

Mrs. Franklin had money to spend, money to lend, money to give away. Her corps of gallants was as strong as a Scottish clan, and contained more chivalry than the retinue of a feudal lord. If, as it was charged, she married the first time for money, her second wedding was to be an affair of love. Among her suitors was a poor but respectable young lawyer of Huntsville, Ala., Joseph Acklin. It is not known to the writer whether Mr. Acklin had ever formed the acquaintance of a brief or received an introduction to a case in court, but in his maiden speech, though it was spoken to a widow, he was successful. It is said that his engagement ring was paid for by the lady he had won. After their marriage they began to live in regal splendor. Three children were born to them, of whom Congressman Acklin was their eldest and their pride. They removed to a still more beautiful place near Nashville, on the Franklin road. A magnificent mansion was erected and called 'Belmont." It was superbly situated, on high, commanding ground, a portion of those charming conterminous hills stretching from river to river and enclosing the handsome city of Nashville. Behind was the city with its superb and elegant capital surmounting a central hill, as if a citadel, and quite as picturesque as a Rhenish castle or Athenian acropolis. In front, two miles distant, stood another range of hills stretching from river to river. Across this valley the battle of Nashville was fought in December, 1865. While Sherman was marching down to the sea the rebel General Hood made a dash toward Nashville, and drove General Thomas back upon this splended line of natural fortification, and Belmont became General Thomas's headquarters and thus becomes historical ground. To describe this superb home, with all of its elegant surroundings, would require considerable space. It was freely acknowledged the grandest residence in the south and was the Mecca of all sightseers.

YOUNG ACKLIN'S BIRTHPLACE.

Born and reared at this magnificent spot young Acklin had a far happier lot than usually falls to mortals. His education was intrusted to the very best private teachers. He was taken to Europe, learned French, German and Italian; traveled and saw strange lands, he grew up a handsome, urbane, dashing fellow. During the war his mother remained in Europe with her children. His father went to Louisiana to look after their plantations. One of these plantations was situated up Red river, where Mr. Acklin was cut off from the world by the forces of General Banks and where he was taken sick and died.

MARRIAGE NO. 3.

After the war Mrs. Acklin returned to Nashville, a widow for the second time, still fresh, blooming and attractive. Suitors were not at all "backward in coming forward," and finally in 1867, she was married to Dr. William A. Cheatham, a distinguished Tennessee physician, whose brother was the confederate General Frank Cheatham, and whose first wife was sister to the wife of General John H. Morgan, the famous confederate raider. Incidental to Mrs. Acklin's history, it may be told that her crop of cotton having been seized by the federal authorities, she engaged the legal services of General Gideon J. Pillow, of Tennessee, who recovered for her the handsome sum of $1,000,000 in payment for the cotton seized.

HOW ACKLIN REACHED CONGRESS.

As his share of the princely fortune Congressman Acklin received one of the Louisiana plantations. After completing his education in Europe he also graduated from the Lebanon, Tennessee, law school, and shortly after moved to Memphis. He did not practice his profession long, however, for he soon became enamored of and was married to Miss Betsel, whose father was also rich. His wife only lived about one year, and young Acklin moved from Memphis to his Louisiana plantation, from which section he was sent to congress.

A WOMAN'S LOVE.

Mrs. Dixon's Appeal in Behalf of Her Erring Husband.

Memphis Avalanche.

Mr. C. B. Galloway yesterday received a letter from Mrs. Dixon, the wife of the minister who attempted suicide at the Peabody hotel last week. The letter is given below. It will be seen that it is overflowing with love and tenderness for the man whose name she bears and who is now cast down by misfortune. Mrs. Dixon has been wronged cruelly, but in her great love she forgets this, and only cares to have her husband aided and provided for. The letter is as follows:

NEW ALBANY, IND., December 30, 1878.—Dear Sir—I am a stranger to you personally, though newspaper notoriety may have made my name somewhat familiar to you. I am Mrs. Dixon, and write to you with regard to Dr. Dixon who is, I believe, in your city. He telegraphed me to-day requesting money to return home. I cannot comply with his request for the following reasons: When he left he took the larger portion of the means we had, which was very small, leaving a mere pittance for myself and children. By selling a few valuables I have raised a small amount to take us where we will obtain a very humble living. Our goods are partly packed and we expect to leave very soon. It is imperative on his part that he do something for himself. He went to Memphis with that object and it can be carried out quite as well there as in any other locality (I think better). Could not the good citizens of Memphis, in the name of humanity, lend him a helping hand and assist him to some employment? He is a fine lecturer, and has some of his best lectures with him. Could he not give a lecture in Memphis? Out of the proceeds he might be able to pay his indebtedness.

With a little encouragement from the outside world he might be raised from the dreadful condition to which he has brought himself. It is out of my power to assist him here or anywhere else. He is a mason of high degree, and ought to find friends among them. I sincerely hope you will excuse the very plain manner in which I have written to you, a stranger, but think it much the better way to let the real truth be known. Yours, respectfully,

MRS. DIXON.

CHURCH CHIMES.

—The choir of the Central Presbyterian church is excellent.

—The churches continue their crusade against dancing. Pew renting will soon begin in all our churches.

—The important local church question is, "who shall be pastor of the Central Presbyterian church?"

—The completion of the First Presbyterian church will give Atlanta the handsomest lot of churches in the south.

—Exclusive of Roman Catholic colleges there are in the United States and Canada 350 colleges, in which the aggregate number of students is 60,000; of these, 25,000 are professing Christians.

—"A religion which does not lend itself to the promotion of domestic harmony is a curse and not a blessing—a tyrant which raises discord, and a spurious religion, so far as its practice goes."

—When John Wesley died there were 79,000 Methodists in the world; now there are 19,000,000 members of that church in the world. Then there were 312 ministers; now there are 90,000.

—The Rev. Mr. Pentecost, of Boston, in a sermon against round dancing, said that a very respectable and intelligent young woman had assured him that the hugging was to her the pleasantest part of a ball.

—A large increase of communicants is reported for the Protestant Episcopal church in the last year. The whole number is now 312,718, with 48 dioceses, 13 missionary jurisdictions, 63 bishops, 3,300 clergymen, and 2,200 parishes. The total of contributions last year was $5,788,266.

Our Churches To-Day.

First Methodist church, Peachtree street, Rev. H. H. Parks, pastor. Class meeting at 9:30 a.m. Preaching at 11 a.m., and sacrament of the Lord's supper by Rev. W. F. Cook D. D., and preaching at 7 p.m by the pastor. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.—J. C. Courtney, superintendent. Quarterly conference Monday at 7 p. m.

Trinity M. E. church, Whitehall street; Rev. Jno. W. Heidt, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 a. m. by Rev. H. H. Parks, and at 7 p.m. by Rev. W. A. Simmons. Sunday-school at 9:15 a. m. W. A. Haygood, superintendent. A full attendance of the members desired. Seats free. All invited.

Payne's Chapel, corner Hunnicutt and Luckie streets—Rev. W. F. Quillian, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 6:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9 a.m. Class-meeting at 3:30 p. m. Sacrement after the morning service.

Sixth Methodist church, corner Merritt's avenue and Peachtree street. Rev. W. A. Candler, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m.

Marietta Street M.E. church—S. A. Winsor, pastor.—Preaching at 10:45 a. m. by the pastor. Followed by the Sacrament of the Lord's supper. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street. According to the appointment of the Atlanta Presbytery, Rev. W. A Dabney will conduct the morning services at 11 a. m. at which time he will declare the pulpit vacant. After the morning services there will be a meeting to consider what action will be taken in regards to a call for a pastor. All the members of the church are urgently requested to be present. Sunday-school at 9 a. m. —D. A. Beattie, superintendent.

Ketchum Mission Sunday-school, at Old Concordia hall, Mitchell street, at 3 p. m.—S. D. McConnell, superintendent.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street; Rev. J. H. Martin, D.D., pastor. Divine service at 11 a. m., communion after services, to which all are cordially invited to attend.

First Baptist church, corner Walton and Forsyth streets—Rev. D. W. Gwin, DD, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. by the pastor. All are invited to attend and worship with us. Sabbath-school at 9:30 a.m.

Second Baptist church, corner of Washington and Mitchell streets; Rev. A. T. Spalding, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. All invited.

Third Baptist church—Rev. W. J. Speairs, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 6:45 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Having so far completed the repairs of our house of worship, that the congregation can be comfortable, we will resume our regular services. J. A. Richardson, superintendent.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer streets—Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at at 11 a.m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Seats free.

Central Baptist church, corner Fair and Peters streets—Rev. F. M. Daniels, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m. W. L. Stanton, superintendent.

St. Philip's church, corner Washington and Hunter streets; Rev. R. C. Foute pastor. Morning prayer at 11 a. m. Evening prayer at 4 p. m. Sunday-school at 3 p. m. The bishop of Georgia will hold an ordination service and preach.

First Society of Spiritualists meets in Good Templars' hall, corner Broad and Marietta streets. Conference meeting at 10:30 a.m.; lecture at 7 p.m. Subject to be selected by the audience. All are cordially invited.

Church of Christ, Hunter street—Dr. A.G. Thomas, pastor. Services morning and evening at the usual hours. Sunday-school at 9.30 a. m. A full attendance of the members is especially desired. Seats free.

German Lutheran church, Rev. J. E. Reitz, pastor. Preaching at 11 o'clock a.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 3 p. m.

FULL WEIGHT IN THE CANS; absolutely pure material; careful chemical combination—these are the secrets which have made Dooley's Yeast Powder the acknowledged nonpereil of this class of preparation's Now-a-days people have learned to study the question of health, and they have solved it in one direction by the use of this article.

DR. W. T. PARK.

Office and Residence on Whitehall Street, at Junction of Cooper and Fair Streets, Atlanta, Georgia.

Successfully treats all acute or urgent sickness, Typhoid and Scarlet Fevers, Pneumonia, Dyphtheria, Dysentrey, Diarrhœa, Teething Children, Obstetrical cases, etc., and all Chronic or long standing diseases. Ozæna, Catarrh of head, throat and nasal passages, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Private Diseases and Sexual Abuses. All diseases of the Blood, Lungs, Skin, Nerves, Digestive and Urinary Organs, and all diseases peculiar to Females, (also the Opium and Morphine habit,) furnishing Medicines in a neat and palatable form of his own preparation, selected and applied after a thorough investigation of the disease, manifestations and the remedies indicated in each case upon Scientific, Eclectic and Rational principles, and upon his long experience and close observations of twenty-eight years in an extensive practice of his profession.

Visits the sick in city and vicinity. Prescribes at office for all who can and prefer to call, and forwards advice and medicines any distance by mail and express to persons who can submit their cases in writing by mail. dec 31-tf

For upward of thirty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cents a bottle. 466 feb26 d&w1y

WM. CRENSHAW,

Dentist,

24 WHITEHALL STREET.

—Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:

Gold fillings at $1 to $2.

Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.

Teeth extracted, 50 cents.

Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

Photograph Frames.

The cheapest and finest picture frames in the city at Motes's. These goods were ordered for the holiday trade, but arrived too late. Will be sold cheap. 852 dec31 2t

Ladies

Are offered Millinery, Cloaks, Fancy Goods, etc., during the next few days at New York cost at Mrs. Heald's, No. 31 Whitehall street

249 dec14 dtf

"The Flurry in Stocks"

Always means an opportunity for some shrewd and lively operator to make a handsome profit. Messrs. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, New York, have established the new combination system for operating in stocks, so that capital in any amount from $5 to $50,000 can be used profitably at any time that may suit the customer. By pooling the orders of thousands of patrons into one immense sum, and operating them as a mighty whole, under the most experienced skill, vast profits are made, which could be gained in no other way. These are divided pro rata among shareholders—monthly. An investment of $10 returns $50, or 5 per cent. on the stock. $100 pays $950, and so on, according to the market. J. M. Lyon, St. Louis, made over three hundred per cent. on an investment in October by the combination method. Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s new circular (mailed free) has "two unerring rules for success," and full information so that any one can operate with profit. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied. Apply to Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y. city. jan5 1t

Hon. A. H. Stephens, the great States man of the South, writes: "I have used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism with great benefit. I cheerfully recommend it." It never fails to cure. Sold by all Druggists. Send for cirular to R. H. Helphenstine Washington, D. C.

67 nov3 d&w8mtil julp3

The Edgewood Select School.

I will re-open my school Monday, January 6. Parents will please enter their children as early as possible. Respectfully,

jan3 3t. FANNIE WHITAKER.

Notice of Pew-Renting.

The pews of the Central Presbyterian Church will be rented on Monday, January 6th, at 10 a.m. All persons wishing to rent pews are requested to be present. jan3 3t

The Tonic Tinge of Iodine.

Chemists say the wonderful restoring and recreating power of COD LIVER OIL is to be traced to the subtle secretion of Iodine, which they find in it. Whatever the principle may be, the fact is indisputable, that this product is the only known nutrient of the digestive and nervous system that under the administration of other remedies seemed to be hopelessly debilitated. Yet no one likes to take it. Now, however, it has, in SCOTT'S Emulsion, been so divested of all its unpleasant qualities, by its union with the HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA, as to become one of the most agreeable, as well as nourishing remedies, ever offered to the Consumptive, Scrofulous or debilitated patient. Physicians universally admit its superiority over any combination they have used.

415 dec20 d3m fri sun wed& wky3m

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtained satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.

378 june22...deowly &wkyeowly

Why Hesitate?

We have no hesitancy in recommending Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar as an unfailing remedy for Coughs and Colds, as we can give the most substantial and weighty evidence as to its virtues. It has cured thousands, and its increasing popularity is abundant proof that it is appreciated in a vigorous clime where Coughs, Colds and diseases of the Throat and Lungs abound. If you wish to obtain speedy relief from these affections remember that Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar is the best remedy in the world, and is only 50 cents a Bottle. For sale by Collier & Co. at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.

411 apr25 deow1v&weow1y

Of Interest to the Public.

Public speakers are often annoyed, and even seriously afflicted with an affection of the throat, which greatly hinders their efforts to entertain and instruct their hearers. A slight cold adds to the difficulty, and sometimes results disastrously unless efficient means be used to prevent. Every one knows the healing virtues of honey and tar, which are found in all their strength and purity in the greatest Cough Medicine ever prepared. A certain cure for Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs is found in Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar, which, together with the golden treasure of the bee, contains the resinous balm yielded by the pine, combined with other materials as simple and efficient. Remember Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar will cure your cough. Price 50 cents a Bottle. For sale by Collier & Co.; at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.

411 apr25 deow1y&weow1y

BONDS AND STOCKS.

We are always prepared to make LIBERAL ADVANCES on good securities at reasonable rates. We constantly buy and sell all kinds of bonds and stocks.

F. M. COKER, President
Bank of the State of Ga.

176 nov10 sun 3m

—Miss June McKinley's Select School will reopen at 269 Peachtree street, Monday, January 6th, 1879. Special attention to and care of little children. Common and higher English branches, Latin, French and Music taught. Drawing and Painting taught by Mr. Nat. McKinley and Mrs. A. E. McKinley.

532 dec24 dtjan6 tues thur sun

Choice Bananas.

Mr. Jno. F. Simons, of the old firm of Simons & Lee, No. 19 Broad street, has just received a car-load of Fresh Bananas, which he offers at very low rates. Call early and secure a bargain. jan4 2t

LETTER LIST.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE Post-office at Atlanta, County of Fulton, State of Georgia, January 5, 1879. Persons calling for any of said letters will please say advertised and name the date.

A—Jno L Awtry, G E Atkinson, C N Anderson, Corah Alexander, Miss Alice Armstrong.

B—M M Banks, A Bardy, Mary Bindet, B G Belcher, O V Boyd, Mrs C E Black, Miss Daisy Brewer, Mrs Ellen Browning, Miss Exter Bailey, F M Bethune, G G Brown, M Henry, T J Bottoms, Thos Byrne, Mrs Ida Bell, Iromy Born, Dr J Brown, T Broch, Jim Bird, Mrs Jane Barns, Jessee J C Barny, Wm Bridwell.

C—Milly Carter, Millie Curry, Cruch Canley, Cora Cole, B H Clarke, Mrs Cora Cobb, E C Caldwell, F J Calhoun, H D Cothran, J H Chambers, J W Clay, Jessie Clark, Mrs Jennie O Campbell, Jno H Cox, J B Cook, J J Calloway, J N Chapman, Birt Couche, Miss Lizzie Chanliss, Wm Carly, P C Campbell.

D—Saml Davis, F P Denelin, L D Duzal, J F Dunn, Frank Davis.

E—J R Edwards, S R Eller.

F—Silvia Foster, W D Fain, Lizzie Flemister, D W Fowler, P Flynn, Mrs Otavio Fleming, N D Ferouson.

G—Mrs M Gordon, Willie Garrison, Jas A Gray, J R Garrett, T S Gouldin, S Gunne, Sarah Gann, E B and R E Gardner, C R Green.

H—R Hatton, Nathan Naney, Mrs Mollie Hall, Mary Haman, Miss Mossie Harris, W T Hammond, J A Harris, John T Harden, Horriss Hault, Miss Hamilton Harris, Susie Hollister, Colonel S S B Hendrix, Rev I S Hamilton.

I—Joe Ingram, J J Ivey, Jas W Irwin.

J—Lizzie Jackson, Mrs Lawrence Jones, R H Jones, Wm Jourdon, Willis Jackson, J M Jenkins, J C Joiner, Jack Johns, M M Johnson.

K—Dr W F Kelsey, John C Key, G M Kernodle, G V Kemp, Mrs Fanny Kerklin, Philip Kries, A W M Keith, M Kenner, Addie Kunkanon.

L—Frank Logan (col), Mrs Harry Lee Thomas Lawrence, J A Laphan, J D Love, Robt Lee, Rosa Lee, Miss C H Loomis, Randolph H Lumpkin, Miss Dauson.

M—Mack McPhee, A D McDuffie, J J McCoy, J P Mims, Dr J T B Mays, H H McDaniel, H P McKevitt, R B Martin, T C Mitchell, R McDowell, Miss Emily Morris, H D McDaniel, Henry Mathews, J R L McWhorter, C H Morgan.

N—Lucinda Newton, A R Meriam.

O—Sennie O'Neil, Mrs Mary Owens.

P—Wyatt Pattillo, J C Pritchell, I B Pilgrim, Susan Powells, D Person, B Pettis.

R—Pinkney Randall, Billie Ranchard, Mits Annie Ray, J T Rees, John Ross, Henry E Reynolds, H J Randall, Miss Bettie Reid, Lula E Rees (2), W C Rockwell, W L Reid.

S—Miss Alic Stallings, Miss Mattie Simon, Rev Ben Scott, Mrs C C Sidnon, Chas Smart, Ellen Smith, Francis Self, Sarah Smith, Susie Scogin, J R Swain, J B Smith, J Sallace, J F Sikes, L C Smith, W H Smith, E C Stewart.

T—Susie Tillmon, L Toney, Miss Addie Tidwell.

W—Warner & Hicks, Lessee Ware, W A Witchrr, W F Walton, J O Wynn, J S Woo ford, H Warmew, Tom Wilkins, Mrs E C Ware.

BENJ. CONLEY, P. M.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of John Silvey & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent, C. L. Mangum retiring from the firm. John Silvey and Daniel O. Dougherty, under the firm name of John Silvey & Co., will continue the Wholesale Dry Goods business at the old stand, and assume all liabilities of the late firm.

JOHN SILVEY,
DANIEL O. DOUGHERTY,
C. L. MANGUM.

Atlanta, Ga., January 1, 1879.

In retiring from the Wholesale Dry Goods firm of John Silvey & Co., I return to the public my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon it in the past, and trust that the new firm will receive in future the continuation of the public's esteemed favors. In future, I shall devote my undivided attention to my Retail Store, which will be at 26 and 28 Marietta street, corner of Broad (after February 1st, 1879).

C. L. MANGUM,
jan1 d2t thurs sun 43 Peachtree street.

HIGH SCHOOL.

ATLANTA HIGH SCHOOL.

This School opens its New Year under flattering auspices the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY.

THE ABOVE ENTERPRISE WAS ESTABLISHED LAST FALL, WITH A VIEW OF TESTING the question as to whether or not there was a demand for such a School in the city of Atlanta.

By close Attention to Duty and Efficient Instruction,

the roll of pupils was more than doubled during the short session of three months. Hence we now consider our School permanent. Parents and Guardians wishing to enter their sons, will please apply for circular to

T. Æ. MEANS, Principal.

616 dec29 d6t sun top col 3d page about mid

SCALES, &c.

THE WORLD'S STANDARD

SCALES.

FOR SALE ALSO,

PATENT ALARM MONEY DRAWERS

Coffee Mills, Spice Mills, and Store Fixtures Generally.

THE IMPROVED TYPE WRITER.

OSCILLATING PUMP CO'S PUMPS

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
311 Broadway, New York.

For Sale by leading Hardware Dealers.
596 sep1 d4m sun thur &wky4m

RELIEF FOR THE AFFICTED.

PRESCRIPTIONS FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients. Address DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W Sixth Street, CINCINNATI, O.

86 feb5 d&w1v

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC OR VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and lead-en-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name ***McLane***, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE FOR SETTLEMENT of his accounts preparatory to final dividend.—In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Vincent H. Crowley, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy. December 20th, 1878.

TO THE CREDITORS OF SAID BANKRUPT.

This is to give notice that I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of Vincent H. Crowley, Bankrupt, in said Court, and that on the 9th day of January next, I shall apply to said Court for a final settlement of my said accounts and for a discharge from all liabilitses as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the 28th section of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States." Approved March 21, 1867. TOOMBS SPEARMAN,

000 dec21 dtjan9 Assignee.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE FIRM OF ROBERTS & SUMMEROUR is this day dissolved by mutual consent—T. E. Summerour having purchased the entire interest of E. M. Roberts. The business will be continued under the firm name of Summerour & Bro., who will assume all the liabilities of the old firm, and by agreement are placed in possession of all its assets.

E. M. ROBERTS,
J. H. SUMMEROUR.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 27, 1878.

We will continue the grocery business at the old stand of Roberts & Summerour as stated in above notice, and hope to have the patronage of all our friends.

jan4-3t SUMMEROUR & BRO.

Florida Excursion!

VIA CUMBERLAND ROUTE!

PARTIES DESIRING TO JOIN A SELECT Excursion party to visit Florida on or about the 7th to 10th of January can receive information regarding route, rates, etc., by addressing, immediately,

CAPT. J. H. MORGAN,
567 dec27 d1w Office DeGive's Opera House.

MERCHANTS AND TRAVELING AGENTS

SPECIAL TERMS for the FALL TRADE! Wheeler & Wilson's NEW No. 8 Sewing Machines. Easiest to sell! Always give satisfaction! Address

SOTUHERN DEP'T WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

418 nov22 d1m fri sun wed &wky1m

WANTED!

A SPECIAL PARTNER IN AN ESTABLISHED and paying business. Any one meaning business, who can furnish $2,000 to $3,000 cash, can make a permanent investment, well secured on real and personal property, and receive 25 per cent. per annum upon capital invested, in quarterly dividends, by addressing "K.," care Daily Constitution. jan4-2t

LYON HOUSE,

Meals, 50 cents. Lodging, 50 cents.

Board per day, $2.00, Room included. The above house has been newly renovated and refurnished. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Special rates can be made for board per month.

T. B. LYON, Proprietor,
jan4-dtf Barnesville, Ga.

BARGAINS!

CAN BE HAD IN STOVES AND HOUSE FURnishing Goods at J. W. Phillips & Co.'s before they move to their new store, No. 12 Marietta street. Come early.

653 dec31...d1w

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS A. AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1879—104th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Capital Prize	$30,000
1	Capital Prize	10,000
1	Capital prize	5,000
2	Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5	Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20	Prizes of 500	10,000
100	Prizes of 100	10,000
200	Prizes of 50	10,000
500	Prizes of 20	10,000
1000	Prizes of 10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9	Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9	Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857	Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street,
Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G T BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY. 211 dec11 d&w1w

Cut this out and Paste it in Plain View

ENGRAVING, STEREOTYPING, AND JOB PRINTING.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO TAKE ORDERS for Engraving of Buildings, Cards, Letter and Billheads, Monograms, Autographs, Labels, Envelope Cuts, Newspaper Heads, Advertising Cuts, etc., which will be done promptly, cheaply, and in first-class style. Parties wishing anything done will find it a great aid to bring or send a print as nearly as possible similar to that desired. When price and style are agreed on, half cash must be paid in advance. Stereotyping of Cuts done on short notice. Parties having Wood Engravings or Cuts in metal that they desire duplicated can be accommodated on short notice. Printers and Business Houses of all classes will do well to keep this fact in mind. Job Printing executed, as usual, in the best style on short notice, and at live and let live prices.

T. S. REYNOLDS,
over 20 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

199-dec10 tues&sun 1m

OLD OR NEW BLINDS FITTED WITH

Dearborn's Blind Awning Fixtures.

Can be used both ways shown in cut, making the best and cheapest awning known.

Ask your hardware dealer for them, or send for explanatory circulars to the manufacturers.

BOSTON BLOWER COMPANY,
Boston, Mass.

Or to Samuel G. B. Cook & Co., Southern Agents, Baltimore, Md. 252 dec1-4d2taw1m. fri sun

Georgia Optical Institute,

No. 33½ Whitehall Street. No. 33½.

WILL KEEP ON HAND A FULL LINE of

OPTICAL GOODS, OPERA GLASSES, TELESCOPES, Etc.,

With the finest stock of Crowned Pebble Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in the state, which we will demonstrate to be genuine, and will warrant not to become scratched, get blurred, and retain their perfect brilliancy for lifetime-use; otherwise we will furnish others free of charge.

We are prepared to insert pebble and other lenses in all kinds of Spectacle and Eye-Glass Frames at short notice.

Professor J. W. Barber, a scientific and practical optician, will accurately and skillfully adjust all lenses to remedy and overcome impaired vision.

Prescriptions of Oculists for Spherical, Cylindrical and Prismatic Glasses carefully filled.

All orders promptly attended to. 453 dec22 3m

A New Saddlery House.

C. W. MOTES & CO.,

No. 96 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga

A FULL LINE OF GENTS' AND LADIES' Saddles, Single and Double Harness of all grades, and everything usually kept in a first-class Saddlery House.

Our goods have been carefully selected and bought at the lowest cash prices, which well enable us to sell at prices to suit the times.

Our Manufacturing Department will be conducted by W. F. MOTES, an expert in the trade, and we will employ only first-class workmen, which will enable us to compete with any market South. C. W. MOTES & CO.

422 dec21 d1m

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE FIRM OF EDDLEMAN & BROWN IS this day dissolved by mutual consent and limitation.

F. M. EDDLEMAN,
C. I. BROWN.

Atlanta, January 1, 1879. jan3 d3t

HAVING SOLD MY INTEREST in the STOCK Merchandise on hand to Mr. F. M. Eddleman, Io would ask a continuance of the patronage so long enjoyed by the old firm to the new firm of EDDLEMAN & BOWIE. C. I. BROWN.

000 jan3 d3t

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DA formed a copartnership, under the name a style of

EDDLEMAN & BOWIE.

for the purpose of carrying on a WHOLESALE

Boot, Shoe and Leather

BUSINESS, at the old stand of Eddleman & Brown,

No. 32 Peachtree Street.

FRANCIS M. EDDLEMAN,
JOHN A. BOWIE.

Atlanta, January 1, 1879. 00 jan3 d3t

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK holders of the Castle Rock Coal Company of Georgia will be held on the Third Wednesday in January, 1879, at 11 o'clock a. m., at my office, in the city of Atlanta. JULIUS L. BROWN,

446 dec22 dtjan15 President.

F. W. HART,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

GLAZED SASH,

Mouldings, Stair Railing, Newel Posts, Balusters,

WINDOW GLASS,

Builders' Hardware, Etc.

30 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

514 mar21...tf oct28

ATLANTA ROLLING MILL CO

ATLANTA, GA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron Rails, Fish Plates,

—AND—

MERCHANT BAR

V. R. TOMMEY, President. GRANT WILKINS, Gen'l Business Manager.
THOS. W. CHANDLER, Sec'y and Treas. JOS. DOWNING, Superintendent.

33 nov3d3m

FOR SALE.

Five-Horse Engine.

INQUIRE AT CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

dec25 dtf

DRYGOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

A. G. HITCHINS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiry, Notions, Trimmings, Hats and Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

51 PEACHTREE STREET.........ATLANTA, GEORGIA

I HAVE ONE OF THE BEST SELECTED STOCKS IN THE CITY AND WITH READY CASH, good buyers and an experience of twenty years, it enables me at all times to place before the public good reliable goods, in all the latest styles, that are bought for cash, thereby securing a heavy discount that merchants who buy on long time do not get, hence my motto:

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS! BUY FOR CASH AND SELL FOR CASH

Dress Goods! Great Variety! Immense Bargains!

BLACK CASHMERES and ALPACAS just arrived from Bankrupt sale, HALF THEIR VALUE.
Furnishing Goods, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, all grades.
Custom-made Shirts, Laundried and Unlaundried, 50c up, guaranteed to fit, ALL LINEN.
Zephyr Shawls, large stock and very cheap.
Zephyr Wools, all colors and shades, 10 cents per ounce.
BOOTS AND SHOES, Ladies', Misses' and Gents' of best Philadelphia make and every pair warranted. Here I can save you 25 cents on the dollar.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

In this department is displayed the best stock in Atlanta, under ladies of experience. Straw, Felt and Velvet Hats, trimmed and untrimmed. Flowers, Feathers, Plumes, Gilt-edged Velvet, Silks, etc. Millinery work done in all the latest styles and very cheap.

CHRISTMAS TRICKS!

This is a new department that I shall run during the Holidays. Dolls, Toys, Harps, Trumpets, Pop-guns, Baby-Rattlers, etc. Chinaware, Mugs, Glass Sets, Violet Stands, Toilet Sets, etc. The largest and Handsomest Doll for $1 00 ever brought South.

Remember that my Goods are for Sale, and that I will not be Undersold.

No trouble to show Goods.
Send for samples. Respectfully,
A. G. HITCHINS,
440 nov24 d2m sun top 7th&8th col 3d pg 51 PEACHTREE STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

STEAM ENGINES.

Mark W. Johnson & Co.

Early Rose Potatoes.

PURE STOCK, NOW READY.

STEAM ENGINES

Also, Onion Sets, Asparagus Roots, Garden Seeds in immense variety; Flowering Bulbs and Seeds, Grass Seeds, Fertilizers, Plows, etc.

27 MARIETTA STREET,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

july2tf

AMERICAN JEWELRY.

DIAMONDS

IN SOLID GOLD MOUNTINGS FOR ONE DOLLAR!

Lefevre Ring, $1. Set of Studs, $1. (The Shah) Stud, $1. Lefevre Ear Drops, $1.

The articles as above represented are guaranteed to be solid gold mountings containing THE WONDERFUL LEFEVRE DIAMOND.

THE ONLY PERFECT FAC-SIMILE OF THE REAL DIAMOND IN THE WORLD

Which for Wear, Brilliancy, and Beauty are not excelled by the natural gem.

The wonderful LEFEVRE DIAMOND is of the purest whiteness, as delicately cut, and possesses the same refractive qualities and exact proportions as the real diamond.

"The wonderful LEFEVRE DIAMOND is a marvelous and perfect imitation of the real gem, and the American Jewelry Company are entitled to great credit for their energy, in being able to mount them in solid gold for $1.00."—*Cin'ti Enquirer.*

"The LEFEVRE DIAMONDS are coming into great favor in the world of fashion, and so far as appearances go, are just as beautiful as the genuine jewels. The company publish an interesting catalogue in which the history of these celebrated gems is told."—*Andrews' Bazar.*

We will send Free by REGISTERED MAIL to any Address in America,

ON RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR EITHER OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES

Together with our Catalogue on Diamonds, containing valuable information with illustrations and prices of the newest styles of rich Gold Jewelry and Watches which we manufacture. *Address all orders to*

AMERICAN JEWELRY COMPANY, 5 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

We refer to any established business house or the press of Cincinnati as to our reputation for fair and honorable dealings.

692 oct30 d2m wed fri sun &wky2m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TO MY PATIENTS AND PATRONS.

Being compelled, by ill-health, to be absent from Atlanta until next spring at least, I would recommend my patients to call upon Dr. R. A. Holliday, 32½ Whitehall street, should they need the services of a Dentist during my absence. I can recommend Dr H. as being competent and conscientious. I would have made this recommendation earlier, but severe indisposition and consequent haste of departure from the city prevented. ARTHUR C. FORD, D. D. S.

Fernandina, Fla., December 16th, 1878.

352 dec17 d3m

LAW CARDS.

B. S. IRVIN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.

Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to.

266 dec14,1878—d1y

WELLBORN BRAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Office corner Marietta and Broad streets, Bell Building. 349 dec17 d1m

R. B. TRIPPE. J. M. NEEL.

TRIPPE & NEEL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

Will practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, except Bartow County Criminal Court. J. M. Neel alone will practice in said last mentioned Court. Office in northeast corner of Court House building. 257 sep12'78 d6m

R. J. MOSES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GA.

Office: 5 Austell's Building.

424 nov22 dtf

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Office in Austell Building.

Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.

O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.

198 nov10, 1878 d1y

S. G. McLENDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.

Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 188 oct8,'78 d6m

WM. A. HAYGOOD,
STUDENT AT LAW,

At office of N. J. Hammond, 54½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will give prompt attention to COLLECTIONS. 466 sep22 d6m

JAMES B. PARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENESBORO', GEORGIA.

Practices in Greene, Morgan, Baldwin, Hancock, Talliaferro, Oglethorpe, Clarke, Richmond, Warren and McDuffie counties. Refers to Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Governor of Georgia; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Member of Congress. 296 feb17,'78 d12m

ALBERT L. MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATHENS, GEORGIA.

As Solicitor General of the Western Circuit, will attend regularly the Superior Courts in the counties of Banks, Clarke, Franklin, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Oconee, Rabun, Walton and White, and will represent parties litigant in any cause in which the State of Georgia is not an interested party. 272 mar17 d1y

McWHORTER BROS.
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
GREENESBORO', GEORGIA.

Collection of Claims a SPECIALTY.

JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER.

170 aug10,1878 d12m

HOTELS.

WHEELER HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,

Directly opposite Passenger Depot.

First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day.

B. WHEELER, Jr.,
000 oct29 dtf Proprietor.

MARKHAM HOUSE,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

In assuming control of this elegant hotel, promise the public that no pains shall be spared to make its accommodations equal to those of any first class house in this country.

30 sep1 d6m E. H. PAINE.

STOP AT THE CHARLOTTE HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

FIELD BROS.........PROPRIETORS.

TERMS, PER DAY, $2 00.

The Proprietors of this Hotel, under the new management, beg leave most respectfully to inform the traveling public that they have taken hold of this well known house and intend to run it in a style not inferior to any establishment in the Southern States.

J. T. JULIAN, Superintendent.
B. KIMBALL, Clerk. 27 aug4 d6m

PULASKI HOUSE,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

R. BRADLEY.........PROPRIETOR,
Late of Screven House.

Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.

The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.

000 oct8 dtf oct29

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD,
UNDERTAKER,

Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS.

WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers.

☞ Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

362 july23 d1yr

FLORIDA.

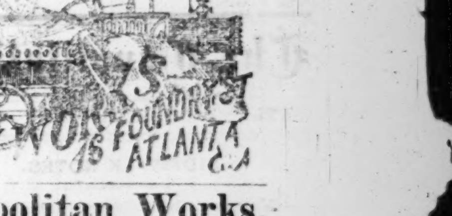
ST. JAMES HOTEL,

JACKSONVILLE.

11TH SEASON. THIS FAVORITE HOUSE is open for the winter. Passenger Elevator, Gas and other conveniences usual in Northern hotels. Special arrangement for rooms by the week or season. Address by mail or telegraph,

346 dec18 dtf J. R. CAMPBELL, Manager.

STEAM ENGINES, &c.



Metropolitan Works.

Canal Street from Sixth to Seventh

RICHMOND, VA.

ENGINES, portable and stationary, SAW MILLS, GRIST-MILLS, BOILERS, CASTINGS of BRASS and IRON, FORGINGS, &c. MACHINERY for Gold and Coal Mines, Blast Furnaces, &c.

We call special attention to our IMPROVED PORTABLE ENGINES, for agricultural and other purposes. The Boilers of our Agricultural Engines are provided with our PATENT PREMIUM SPARK ARRESTERS, a device by which the Sparks are forced to pass downward over a reservoir of water and effectually extinguished without the use of wire gauze. Ours is the only arrangement of this kind which affords free access to the boiler and tubes for cleaning from each end. Also, to our new style SMALL LOCOMOTIVES for hauling lumber, and other articles upon tramways and narrow gauge railways.

The best Planters regard our GINNING ENGINES superior to any in use. Send for Illustrated Catalogue free. Other things being equal encourage Southern institutions.

Repair work solicited and promptly done.

Messrs. J. C. & S. F. Milam, Cartersville, Ga., are authorized to receive orders for our machinery in the counties of Gordon, Bartow, Cobb, Floyd, Polk and Cherokee.

Good agents wanted at points not already assigned. WM. E. TANNER & CO.

198 jan26—d&w1y

ROOFING, &c.

O. A. SMITH,

Distiller of Coal Tar,

AND MANUFACTURERR OF

ROOFING MATERIALS, Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.

The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.

ASPHALT PAVING,

For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,

The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.

15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,
646 july30 d6m ATLANTA GA.

ESTEY

THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.

UNRIVALED IN TONE, AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN.

ORGANS.

To accommodate the growing demand in the South for these celebrated Organs,

The Estey Organ Co.

have established a BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA. Do not decide what Organ to buy before calling on the

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

Do not fail, when sending for Catalogues, to send first to the

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

☞ Active Agents wanted in every County in the South.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,

Estey Organ Co.

10 Marietta St.,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

JANUARY 1, 1878. 8 jan2 d2w

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 7-16d; in New York at 9 7-16c; in Atlanta at 8c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in Georgia, northwest veering to north-east winds, warmer cloudy weather, with rain or snow.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
KIMBALL HOUSE, January 4, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Relative Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	30.33	21	56	N. W.	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.34	30	89	N. W.	.00	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.31	34	70	N. W.	.00	Cloudy.
Key West	30.12	66	84	N. E.	.00	Fair.
Galveston	......	...	...	......	....	......
Indianola	30.36	33	89	N.	.01	L't rain.
Corsicana	30.50	21	89	N.	.01	L't snow.
New Orleans	30.32	30	89	N. E.	.30	Sleet.
Mobile	30.37	23	86	N.	.09	Sleet.
Montgomery	30.41	23	86	N. E.	.00	L't snow.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., January 4, 1879.

Time.	Bar.	Ther	Humid'y	Direction of Wind.	Weather.
7 a. m.	30.47	9	68	N. W.	Fair.
11:31	30.43	19	54	N. W.	Hazy.
2 p. m.	30.34	23	60	N. W.	Cloudy.
4:06	30.33	24	48	N. W.	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.34	22	59	N. W.	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar	30.376	Maximum ther	.25
Mean daily ther	19.0	Minimum ther	.9
Mean daily humid.	62.3	Total rainfall	.00

GEORGE H. ROHE,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Powers & Egleston, Brokers.
Jeans at Auction—Hall & Morris.
Partnership Notice—Stockdell & Smith.
Oil Paintings, Steel Engravings, etc., at auction—Hall & Morris.
Kirkwood High School—Chas. M. Neel.
Notice in Bankruptcy—A. E. Buck.
Tremont House, etc., auction—N. R. Fowler, auctioneer.
Room For Rent—Mrs. D. S. Kellam.
Milton County Sheriff Sales—Wm. Buise, sheriff
Administrator's Sale—Geo. Winship, Adm'r o' Wm. T. Gunby.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 5, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—You can't beat Carter's fancy.

—Election news is quiet in Shermantown.

—Winter wraps are neat, nobby and full of comfort.

—Our butcher stalls are doing an excellent business.

—The bailiffs' election was quite lively yesterday.

—Puddings just now are "current events."

—How naturally "Christmas toys" rhymes with boys, joys and noise.

—Everybody is using Carter's fancy flour. Why don't you?

—The fire fiend seems to be abroad over the state.

—Overcoats were not to be discarded yesterday.

—Almost everybody in the city cherishes a first-class cold.

—New attractions at the opera house the coming week.

—Of all the flour sold in this market Carter's fancy is the most popular.

—The churches of our city will no doubt be crowed to-day.

—A dozen new stores have been opened in our city since the 1st of January.

—The darkies seem to be running the politics of our city.

—The superior court will commence business in the morning.

—This notice is for those who have never used Carter's fancy flour. Give it one trial.

—Everybody was laying in a supply of coal yesterday.

—The matter of contesting seems to be on the decline.

—Several bankrupt tourists, otherwise called tramps, are prospecting in our city.

—The average street-car mule gets plenty of out-door exercise.

—Water without ice was the favorite beverage yesterday.

—Emigration to the west has fallen off considerably during the past two weeks.

—Water pipes are bursting by the dozen in all portions of the city.

—Be sure to invest a nickel in the Sunday Phonograph to-day. It is the liveliest, spiciest and sauciest paper in the country.

—Our country cousins will continue to come in again the coming week.

—A large lot of "second-hand" election tickets can be had cheap by calling upon any of the candidates in the late election.

—Carter's fancy flour is away ahead of anything. Why not try it just to see if this is so? Ask your grocer for it.

—Remember that Ives & Thomas are selling bed-room and parlor suites 10 per cent. cheaper than any house in Georgia.

—The new city council meets to-morrow night at the council chamber in the city hall.

—The grounds of the city hall park are covered with election tickets thrown away after the closing of the polls.

—A good deal of building is going on in our city, notwithstanding the condition of the weather.

—Three dollars per seat won't pay in Atlanta. Our people don't want to go to the theater that bad.

—The way to keep your water pipes from bursting is to turn the water on at night and let it run slowly. As long as the water runs, it will not freeze.

—Passenger travel has been good for the past three weeks, and all of the railroads leading into our city have been doing a fine business.

—There will be a very interesting service at St. Philip's church this morning, at which Mr. William R. McConnell will be ordained to the deaconate. Bishop Beckwith will conduct the service and preach the ordination sermon. Mr. McConnell is a brother of S. D. McConnell, of this city, and a man of fine ability.

—We learn that the friends of Captain M. M. White, of the police force, will urge his claims for the position of chief when the election occurs for a successor to Colonel L. P. Thomas, deputy sheriff-elect. Captain White has been on the force for eleven years, and is known as an officer of unfailing faithfulness and great efficiency.

Our New Coroner.

The election of Dr. W. G. Drake as coroner of the county is a very high compliment to one of our best physicians. In the complimentary remarks as to Mr. Hillburn, which appeared yesterday, the types said that he received a "higher" vote of the best people in the county. It was intended by the writer to read, "a high vote" of the best people in the county. Dr. Drake was warmly supported for the position and will make a good officer.

THE COUNTY ELECTION.

Mr. Perkerson Says He Will Not Contest.

Yesterday evening Mr. A. M. Perkerson came to THE CONSTITUTION office and stated that he desired to announce in the morning's paper that he would not contest the election of Judge Wilson.

"You will not contest the election?" asked a reporter.

"I will not. It is true that I filed a notice to this effect with the governor, but that was done without any serious idea of contesting. The day after the election some gentlemen who had heavy sums bet on the election came and asked me to make this official notice before the time expired, so that in case a contest was deemed best we might not have slept over our rights. My friends know, and you know, that I was opposed all the time to contesting, and have never had any serious idea of doing so. I filed the notice simply to satisfy my friends, who had large interests depending upon the decision. I desire now to say that I will not contest the election.

"There is one thing further that I wish you to say in justice to myself. I know, to a moral certainty, that I have a majority of the legal votes in that ballot box. Every intelligent man who watched the race knows that. But I say very frankly that I cannot establish this fact in the thirty days allowed by law. I stand here to prove separately and distinctly that each one of the two thousand votes cast illegally were illegal. I could not do this in the time allowed, and even if I did it would be at a greater expense than the office is worth. Therefore I shall not do it. But I desire to record here publicly my confidence in the fact that I got a majority of the legal votes in this county, and that, too, despite the fact that there was certainly a combination of the Wilson and Castleberry tickets. I think of the Williford ticket, also, by dinner time against my ticket. I am too well known in this county for any man to believe that the silly threats made by Colonel Thomas in your paper of yesterday would have any influence on my course. Colonel Thomas is, I presume, a brave man and an intelligent man. He should have had too much sense and dignity to indulge in that bullying tirade. He must have known that it could not affect his opponents, and it looks as if he was disposed to cut a rather larger figure than the facts will justify him in. That, however, is a mere matter of taste. I should not at all shrink from a sifting of the contents of that ballot box. It would certainly show, in my opinion, that we were legally elected."

Before leaving the office, Mr. Perkerson said: "I should like to thank my friends who have given me their support so frequently, for their kindness, through THE CONSTITUTION, and to assure them that I shall never forget them."

INAUGURATION OF MAYOR CALHOUN.

The New City Officers.

To-morrow night Colonel Lowndes Calhoun, who was chosen mayor of Atlanta by over 600 majority, will be inaugurated as the successor of Mayor N. L. Angier. The following newly-elected city officers will also go into office at the same time: Alderman, John B. Goodwin; councilmen—first ward, Ed. A. Baldwin; second ward, W. D. Ellis; third ward, J. K. Thrower; fourth ward, W. H. Patterson; fifth ward, A. P. Stewart. The retiring members are Mayor N. L. Angier; councilmen—first ward, M. E. Maher; second ward, G. J. Dallas; third ward, J. M. Buice; fourth ward, C. K. Maddox; fifth ward, J W. English. The members of the old council holding over are Aldermen Mitchell and Castleberry, and Councilmen Boring, Werner, Hanye, Flynn and Crew. The old council will transact its regular routine business before the inauguration. Mayor Angier will then deliver his valedictory and the new officers will be sworn in. Mayor Calhoun will then deliver his inaugural. The meeting to-morrow night will be one of rare interest to our citizens generally. In Tuesday morning's CONSTITUTION will appear a full account of the proceedings and a verbatim report of all the addresses, including the inaugural.

ANOTHER ELECTION.

A Choice for Constables.

Yesterday we had another election. Two constables were chosen for the 1026th district, Georgia militia. The election was held in the office of Justice Butt, in the James building. There seemed to be considerable interest in the poll and lively canvassing was in progress all day. By nine o'clock at night all the votes had been counted and the result is as follows:

J. B. Langley	525
J. R. Thompson	421
W. D. Parris	143
J. T. Peacock	116

The Price of Seats.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—I have read with much pleasure your article in yesterday's paper upon the subject of charge for admission to the theatrical performances in this city. I approve of the article.

In these days, when the price of everything has fallen to more than one-half what it was at the close of the war, I believe that theater tickets should also fall in price. That is the only thing that keeps up to war prices.

I propose to the theater-goers in this city that we do not go to any theater that charges more than one dollar for a reserved seat. We would not have to keep away from more than one or two theaters before the managers would come to terms and charge only a reasonable price for admission.

Of course, if one or two were to keep away, it would do no good; but if one hundred or so would agree to stay away we would accomplish our object.

CONSTANT THEATER-GOER.

The Fire Alarm.

Last evening about 8 o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded at No. 1 engine house. The department at once responded to the call, and appeared on Broad street in front of the business house of Wellhouse & Co., where the alarm was at first sounded. It appears that the sounding of the alarm was done by parties who discovered a large volume of smoke in the store of Mr. Wellhouse. When the door was broken open the building was found to be filled with smoke that came from a stove, the door of which had been left open when the parties closed the store and went away.

The Prize Story.

The prize recently offered by Professor W. H. Peck for the best short story brought to light a considerable amount of literary talent in our city which had hitherto passed unnoticed. Quite a number of amateur writers entered the lists, and it was no small honor to be the victor. The winner of the prize was Mrs. John Hussey, well known in our community as an accomplished musician and charming lady, and who now makes a promising entrance into the literary world. Those who have seen her story, "Kate," pronounce it a decided success—a gentle, sweet version of the "old, old story."

Our Boarding House.

To-morrow night one of the most amusing plays ever seen on our stage will be given at the opera-house. The Leonard Grover combination will present it. There is enough fun in the play to keep any audience in a hearty good humor. Its characters are richly characteristic. It gives a true picture of the variety of boarding-house life, worked into a very interesting plot. Last season the play was highly enjoyed here, and will attract another crowd this season. Yesterday the sale of reserved seats began and a large number were sold. The sale will continue to-morrow.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. J. M. Turner, of Monroe, Ga., is in the city.

—Mr. T. E. Hanbury, editor of the Cartersville Express, was in the city yesterday in the interest of his excellent journal.

—Mr. James C. Shaw, general passenger agent of the Central railroad, was in the city yesterday and paid our office a call.

—Hon. Hiram P. Bell and Hon. Henry R. Harris passed through the city yesterday en route to Washington to take their seats in congress.

—Captain John W. Anderson, chief deputy United States marshal of the southern district of Georgia, with headquarters at Savannah, was in the city yesterday upon a business visit.

—Mr. Gus Long, who has been long known as one of our most popular dry goods salesmen, has taken a position with Mr. David H. Dougherty, where he will in the future be found. Gus has a host of friends who will hunt him up wherever he goes. He is peculiarly fascinating behind the counter.

Mr. J. B. Carson, one of the most popular dry goods salesmen in the city, has taken a position at the store of D. H. Dougherty, on Peachtree street. He is justly popular in Atlanta, having won general favor by his uniform courtesy and politeness.

BEATING THE COLD SATURDAY.

Some Weather Reminiscences—The Present the Coldest Spell Ever Known in Georgia.

It is gradually dawning on our people that the present snap of weather is the very coldest that this country has ever known. The thermometer dropped down in certain portions of the city to 2½ degrees above zero and averaged 4 degrees all through town. The freaks of the cold were amusing and serious. The ink froze in inkstands—the water in pitchers—and preserves in the pantries. Housekeepers who bought fish had to thaw them out before they could rub the scales off. The beef in the butcher's stall was frozen solid. The ponds about the city were frozen stiff, and good skating has been had for three days. There have been a number of boys engaged in this exhilarating sport, and skates are in demand at a premium.

THE SUFFERING IN THE CITY.

It is reported that there is a great deal of suffering in the city. The ladies of the Benevolen home are doing all that is possible to relieve the destitute, but there is much that is unrelieved. There were many applications at the station-house for lodging, and the rolling mill was full of persons who hung about the fires. The mayor's office was besieged by applicants for wood and coal, but they were turned away, we believe, as there was no relief fund upon which to draw. A gentleman who is noted for his kind heart said to us: "I think the next day or two will be marked by an amount of suffering never seen in Atlanta before. You see, for a man to be without fire this sort of weather means simply for him to freeze to death; and this is especially true of delicate women and children. I think there are a hundred families to-night in this city who have not a particle of fire, and the scantiest of covering, besides having houses with the wind whistling in and out of every hole. Now, you see the most of them may have managed to keep up their fires until now, but to-day and henceforth there are many who will be utterly out of fuel. This cold spell, I think, will last for several days. I thought it would break this morning, but it seems to be confirmed now, and may last for weeks. The people who are able should certainly take some steps to provide the poor with fuel. There is going to be terrible suffering and serious results unless something is done."

COMPARED WITH OLD WEATHER.

Meeting with Judge Ezzard, we asked him how this compared with some of the old weather we used to have.

"It is the coldest weather that I have ever seen. It is certainly as cold as 'the cold Saturday,' and I think it is colder. This 'cold Saturday' came in March, 1835, and was famous all over the state as the coldest day ever known. The trees cracked open with the cold and were killed. Oak trees as big as a man's leg would crack right open with cold. It was fearful, but I think this is just as bad."

Colonel P. W. Alexander says: "I am certain this is the coldest weather ever known in Georgia since I was born. It registers lower by the thermometer than I have ever known. It was only four degrees above zero at my house at 8 o'clock this morning, and I understand it was at times as low as 2½. The lowest point reached on the cold Saturday was 5 degrees. The weather may have been more annoying then and more painful, because the wind was blowing very roughly, whereas now it is still and calm. The thermometer is lower to-day than I have ever seen it in Georgia."

GOING TO HAVE A SNOW-STORM.

The general opinion of the weather prophets is that we shall have a heavy snow-storm as soon as the weather moderates. If this is true, it will continue unpleasant for a good many days.

A TALK WITH MURPHY.

What He Thinks About Senator Hill's Motives.

On yesterday a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION met Mr. J. W. Murphy in the Kimball house, and approached him for the purpose of getting some information upon the subject of the disagreement between himself and Mr. Hill. The following conversation took place:

Reporter—Do you intend, Mr. Murphy, to have any answer to Mr. Hill's interview in the Baltimore Gazette?

Mr. Murphy—No sir, I do not. The issues between myself and Mr. Hill are fairly and squarely made before the legislature and the courts of the country, and if I am successful before these tribunals, his interviews will amount to nothing. I shall await patiently the result there, relying confidently upon the justice of my cause to vindicate my motives and conduct.

Reporter—But are you not afraid that his articles will do you injury before the legislature?

Mr. Murphy—Not at all; for the legislature has all the testimony before it, and each member will have ample time to read it and understand it before the meeting in July, and I have full confidence that the legislature is willing to do me, though an humble man, that justice which the laws of the state vouchsafe to every citizen. I am not troubled in the least as to the final result.

Reporter—Have you no fear that these publications of Mr. Hill will so bias public opinion as to injure you in the courts?

Mr. Murphy—No sir; I do not think they can. Our judges and jurors are upright, intelligent men, and they will be governed solely by the testimony and the law, and if either the jury or the court should be led into error, why the supreme court will, as it does in all cases, correct them. So you see newspaper articles will have little or nothing to do with the case, either before the legislature or the courts. Nothing but the law and the testimony will control before either of these tribunals, and I propose, for the present at least, to rest my case solely on the law and testimony.

Reporter—But are you not afraid that Mr. Hill, by these publications, will affect you standing throughout the state?

Mr. Murphy—No, sir; I am not; for it is plain that Mr. Hill is controlled now by passion, and his abuse for this reason will be harmless, for every one can see that instead of being my prosecutor, as he set out to be, he is now my persecutor. Then, too, you remember that good old Job when, in an annoying controversy, exclaimed, "Oh, that mine adversary had written a book!" A hint to the wise is sufficient. If I write at all, now is not the time, and so you may say that as the issue between us is in the courts and before the legislature, two competent tribunals, I propose to let them settle it. One ounce of testimony is worth a pound of abuse.

POLICE POINTS.

—Several of the members of the police force are pretty good jack-leg lawyers.

—Several members of the police force are considered good shots with a pistol.

—The police have no time to chase a cow these cold nights.

—Each all night lodger at the station-house is furnished with a blanket free of charge.

—The streets of our city were unusually quiet on last evening and few arrests were made.

—James Strong, a notorious negro thief, was arrested by Officers Mansfield and Smith yesterday upon a charge of larceny.

—The contest for the position of chief of the police force of our city promises to be quite exciting.

—The recorder's court yesterday was small and uninteresting. Only about twenty-five dollars was realized in fines.

—A certain member of the police force will, we learn, take a prominent part in a matrimonial ceremony in about six weeks.

—The recorder's court is the place where one can find human nature in all of its shades.

—Who will be the coming chief of police? is the question that several applicants for that position are at present wrestling with.

—Major Cook and Tom Veal are two of the most courteous station-house keepers that ever turned a key upon a prisoner.

—Charles E. Ashley, well known in police circles, was captured by Officer Johnson, of the police force, yesterday, and locked up on a charge of larceny.

GENERAL JACKSON'S NERVE.

The Extraordinary Manner in Which He Put a Veto on Swindling on a a Tennessee Race-Course.

Correspondence New York Herald.

NASHVILLE, December 24.—General Jackson was a most remarkable man, the greatest the world has produced since the days of Washington and Napoleon. I believe him equal to either. He takes his rank with such men as Cæsar, Charles V., the duke of Marlborough, Cromwell, the duke of Wellington, Bonaparte, and our own Washington, Robert E. Lee, and Stonewall Jackson. Such men are the product of centuries. They are bright and brilliant stars that take their place in history at long periods of time, and as time rolls on and the distant ages come their brightness increases and their glory is not diminished.

Many are the interesting scenes of Jackson's life which his biographer (Parton) has omitted and not brought to light. When a boy I saw him scare and put to flight twenty thousand men. The occasion was this: Greyhound, a Kentucky horse, had beaten Double-Head, a Tennessee horse, and they were afterward matched for $5,000 a side, to be run on the clover-bottom course. My uncle, Josephus H. Conn, carried me on horseback behind him to see the race. He set me on the cedar fence and told me to remain till he returned. In those days not only counties, but states in full feather, attended the race-course as a great national amusement, and the same is still kept up in France and England under the fostering care of each government. There must have been twenty thousand persons present. I never witnessed such fierce betting between the states. Horses and negroes were put up. A large pound was filled with horses and negroes bet on the result of this race. The time had now arrived for the competitors to appear on the track. I heard some loud talking, and, looking down the track, saw, for the first time, General Jackson, riding slowly on a gray horse, with long pistols held in each hand. I think they were as long as my arm and had a mouth that a ground-squirrel could enter. In his wake followed my uncle Conn, Stokeley, Donelson, Patton Anderson, and several others as fierce as bulldogs. As General Jackson led the van and approached the judges' stand he was rapidly talking and gesticulating. As he came by me he said that he had irrefragable proof that this was to be a jockey race; that Greyhound was seen in the wheat-field the night before, which disqualified him for the race, and that his rider was to receive $500 to throw it off, and "by the eternal God" he would shoot the first man who brought his horse upon the track; that the people's money should not be stolen from them in this manner. He talked incessantly, while the spittle rolled from his mouth and the fire from his eyes. I have seen bears and wolves put at bay, but he was certainly the most ferocious-looking animal that I had ever seen. His appearance and manner struck terror into the hearts of 20,000 people. If they felt as I did, every one expected to be slain. He announced to the parties if they wanted some lead in their hides to first bring their horses on the track, for "by the eternal" he would kill the first man that attempted to do so. There was no response to this challenge, and after waiting some time and they failing to appear, General Jackson said it was a great mistake in the opinion of some that he had acted hastily, without consideration. He would give the scoundrels a fair trial, and to that end he would constitute a court to investigate this matter, who would hear the proof and do justice to all parties. Thereupon he appointed a sheriff to keep order, and five judges to hear the case. Proclamation was made that the court was open and was ready to proceed to business, and for the parties to appear and defend themselves. No one appearing General Jackson introduced the witnesses, proving the bribery of Greyhound's rider, who was to receive $500 to throw off the race—having received $250 in advance—that Greyhound had been turned into the wheatfield the night before. He again called on the parties to appear and contradict the proof and vindicate their innocence. They failing to appear, General Jackson told the court that the proof was closed, and for them to render their judgment in the premises, which in a few moments was done in accordance with the facts proved. I was still on the fence forming one line of the large pound containing the property bet on the race. Each man was anxious to get back his property. General Jackson waved his hand and announced the decision, and said: "Now, gentlemen, go calmly and in order, and each man take his own property." When the word was given the people came with a rush. It was more terrible than an army with banners. They came bulging against the fence, and in the struggle to get over they knocked it down for hundreds of yards. I was overturned and nearly trampled to death. Each man got his property, and the fraudulent race was broken up by an exhibition of the most extraordinary courage. He did that day what it would have required two thousand armed men to have affected. All this was effected by the presence and action of one man, and without the drawing of one drop of blood. A certain knowledge that in one event streams of blood would have flowed effected this great and worthy object.

The Lecture Season.

Yesterday a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION asked a director of the scientific association what the prospect for lectures before that body was for this season.

"Very good, indeed," said he; "our meetings are now finely attended. We hhave a large number of ladies at every lecture. For the month of January the list of lecturers is about complete and affords some promising entertainment. I believe you may state the list thus:"

1. Tuesday, January 7, Professor J. W. Glenn. Subject—Is matter an aggregation of molecules?

2. Tuesday, January 14, Dr. George Little. Subject—Geology the basis of agriculture.

3. Tuesday, January 21, J. S. Newman. Subject—True science the interpreter of the will of the Creator as expressed in the physical world.

4th. Tuesday, January 28, Professor H. C. White, of Athens, Georgia. Subject—Carbon & Company.

Official Majorities.

The figures given in THE CONSTITUTION as the official majorities of the county officers elect were correct according to the lists of the managers, but we learn that they were incorrect in two instances. Judge Ezzard's official majority for tax receiver was 460 instead of 260 over L. B. Langford, his highest opponent. Dr. Holliday's majority over J. D. Collins for clerk is 100 instead of 63, as at first reported.

We call special attention to the advertisement of Powers & Egleston, stock, bond and money brokers, 20 Peachtree street.

To the Public.

My trade has grown to such a magnitude that I have been compelled to seek a more commodious store, and for this reason I will remove from No. 43 Peachtree street on February 1, 1879, and will occupy those two spacious stores 26, and 28 Marietta street, corner of Broad.

These stores are well lighted on three sides and have solid glass and iron fronts and are beyond doubt the best sales-rooms in the southern states. The interior of these stores will not be lavishly adorned with superfluous trappings, yet when completed will be the most elegant of all in the city. My stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, etc., for the spring season will be complete in every department, and I shall use every legitimate means within my reach to make my store attractive to all cash purchasers of dry goods in Georgia. My salesmen will be polite, attentive and proficient. And by close attention to business and by low prices and fair dealings, I shall endeavor to merit and receive the continuation of your esteemed patronage.

Respectfully,
60 jan5-1t C. L. MANGUM.

Ladies' Auction.

Auction for the ladies every day at 54 Whitehall street.
68 jan5 1t W. E. CATER & Co.

For Sale.

Georgia Banking and Trust Co. Stock.
POWERS & EGLESTON,
Stock, Bond and Money Brokers,
43 jan5 1t 20 Peachtree street.

Captain W. P. Dearing's Florida Excursion Tickets will be on sale at the Union Ticket office—

Rates from Atlanta to Jacksonville and Return	$24 00
Rates from Atlanta to Melonvile and Return	$34 00

These rates include state-rooms and meals. For pamphlets and particulars call on Terry Towns, 41 Alabama street. jan3 2t

BARGAINS

On the "Bargain Counters."

John Keely will exhibit every yard of winter dress goods in his stock this week at very much reduced prices to close them out.

Bargains in Black Silks.
Bargains in Black Alpacas.
Bargains in Colored Cashmeres.
Bargains in fine Dress Goods.
Bargains in Shawls.
Bargains in Felt Skirts.
Bargains in Blankets.
Fine Blankets cheap! cheap!
Good White Blankets $2 pair.
Excellent White Blankets $2.50 pair.
Fine White Blankets $3.50 pair.
50 pair finest White Blankets marked very cheap!
10 Cloaks left.
10 of the finest Cloaks left will be sold at half price at
51jan5 1t. JOHN KEELY'S.

Miss Madden has removed her work room to 57 Whitehall street, up stairs, over Miss M. Kennedy's millinery store.
64 jan5 1t

Fulton Superior Court.

ATLANTA, GA., January 4, 1879.

The superior court of Fulton county will resume its regular session on Monday, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. Motion and certiorari cases first in order; jail cases as may be thereafter ordered in open court.

By order of Hon. Geo. Hillyer, the presiding judge. JAS. D. COLLINS,
1t Clerk.

David H. Dougherty.

Don't you think it is out of season for white kid slippers? I don't care; I got them in yesterday anyway, and they are suited to the occasion or anything else.
65 jan5 1t

GREAT bargains in gent's furnishing goods at W. R. JOYNER'S,
jan5-1t 71 32 Whitehall street.

Milburn, Webster and Tennessee Wagons.

We have the exclusive sale in this section of three first-class farm wagons, and now have in store all sizes to suit the demand, namely:

The Milburn wagon, made at Toledo, O.
The Webster wagon, made at Moundsville, W. Va.
The Tennessee wagon, made at Nashville, Tenn.

Also, Granger wagons, phætons, open and top buggies made in New Jersey, and a full line of wagon and buggy harness, saddles, bridles, hames, collars, traces, breeching, saddle and horse blankets, brushes, curry-combs, whips, etc., all of which we buy for net cash at rock-bottom figures; and we can, we must, we will sell any of the above goods as low as any house in the state of Georgia.

A liberal discount will be made to the trade. W. POWERS & SON,
Nos. 34 Peachtree and 2 Walton streets,
jan5 1t Atlanta, Ga.

Attention, I. O. R. M.

The members of Cherokee tribe No. 1, I. O. R. M., are ordered to assemble at the wigwam at 10 o'clock a. m., sharp, this day, January 5th, to attend the funeral of our late brother J. O. Hoskins. Members of Modoc, Chattahoochee and Choctaw tribes are invited to attend.

J. W. RICHARDSON, Sachem.
G. A. DEIHL, C. of R. jan5-1t 69

THE best bargains in the city are at the Atlanta hat house, 32 Whitehall street.
jan5-1t 71 W. R. JOYNER.

A Rare Scientific and Intellectual Treat.

HALL OF SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION,
Tuesday, January 7, 8 p. m.

Professor John W. Glenn, president of Martin Institute, Jefferson, Jackson county, Georgia, will lecture at the hall of the scientific association, corner of Broad and Marietta streets, on Tuesday 7th instant, at 8 p. m. Subject: "Is matter an aggregation of molecules?" embracing a discussion of the recent views of Tyndall, Maxwell and Sir William Thompson. The public cordially invited to attend.

W. R. JOYNER, 32 Whitehall street, has just received a handsome line of gent's scarfs and silk handkerchiefs, at 50 per cent. less than their value. jan5-1t 71

Directory Notice.

The canvass for the City Directory is now completed. All who may have been omitted, or have changed their residence since being canvassed, will confer a favor upon the publishers by sending the same to our office, 32 South Broad street, with H. H. Dickson.

Respectfully, CHARLES NORTON & CO.

To the Public.

I have resigned my position as chief cook of the Markham house, not because of any dislike for the proprietor, but for the reason that my duties compelled me to come in contact with one Beard, the steward, a man who once attempted to murder me, and with whom I cannot associate.
jan5-1t 66 JOSEPH BISHOP.

The Best and Cheapest

Stock of hats and gent's furnishing goods in the city is at W. R. JOYNER'S,
jan5-1t 71 32 Whitehall street.

Winter Bargains!

John Keely seems to have again struck the popular wants. He is offering this week great bargains in winter goods, dress goods, flannels, underwear, shawls, cloaks, blankets, hosiery, etc.

This is what poor suffering humanity needs at this juncture, for if a blanket is not acceptable now, it never will be.

The captain has the inside track in the dry goods trade, and if energy, skill and perseverance will guarantee it, he will keep it. His store is full of bargains as he is determined to close out his winter goods if low prices will do it.

Surely this is good news for many, and all who are needing goods will be sure to patronize him, as his goods and prices cannot be matched elsewhere.

Read his notices and give him a call.

That Champion English Washing Solution.

Bargains, Bargains, Bargains.

An immense stock chamber and parlor suites, sideboard, marble table, and all kinds furniture at P. H. Snook. The only complete stock in the city, and sale agents for the Hartford wire mattress. 88jan5 1t.

Try Champion English Washing Solution.

Mules and Horses.

Several car loads of fine Kentucky mules and horses on sale at wholesale and retail at G. R. Boaz's livery and sale stable, near Markham house, Atlanta, Ga. Buyers will do well to price this stock before buying.
jan5 1t.

—A full line of Office Desks just received.
1t IVES & THOMAS.

Buy Champion English Washing Solution.

—25 Parlor Suites at special bargain this week. IVES & THOMAS,
1t 42 and 44 Whitehall street.

Special Notice.

All persons indebted to "The Cheapest Furniture House in Georgia," and whose accounts ARE DUE, will save annoyance by calling and settling the same at once. I intend to close up my last year's books without delay. A word to the wise, etc., etc.
87 jan5 1t P. H. SNOOK.

Ah! Champion English Washing Solution.

—50 Dressing-Case and French Dresser Suites. The finest line of goods in the market 10 per cent cheaper than any house in Georgia. IVES & THOMAS,
1t 42 and 44 Whitehall street.

Wanted.

Georgia 6 per cent. Bonds.
POWERS & EGLESTON,
Stock, Bond and Money Brokers,
43 jan5 1t No. 20 Peachtree street.

Use Champion English Washing Solution.

Our public schools open to-morrow, and, as usual, Messrs. Lynch & Thornton have a complete stock for all the grades. Go to them for public school books.

Dar! Champion English Washing Solution.

To Loan.

$1,000 on improved city real estate inside fire limits. POWERS & EGLESTON,
Stock, Bond and Money Brokers,
43 jan5 1t 20 Peachtree street.

Shirts! Shirts!! Shirts!!!

The best and cheapest stock in the south, at W. R. JOYNER'S,
jan5-1t 71 32 Whitehall street.

My! Champion English Washing Solution.

Wanted.

City of Atlanta 7 per cent. Bonds.
POWERS & EGLESTON,
Stock, Bond and Money Brokers,
43 jan5 1t No. 20 Peachtree street.

Test Champion English Washing Solution.

Ladies' Auction.

Auction for the ladies every day at 54 Whitehall street.
68 jan5 1t W. E. CATER & Co.

Hail! Champion English Washing Solution

Wanted.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad Stock.
POWERS & EGLESTON,
Stock, Bond and Money Brokers,
43 jan5 1t No. 20 Peachtree street.

Big Prices Broken Down

In hats and gent's furnishing goods, at 32 Whitehall street. Come and see for yourself. W. R. JOYNER.
jan5-1t 71

Ladies' Auction.

Auction for the ladies every day at 54 Whitehall street.
68 jan5 1t W. E. CATER & Co.

The Champion English Washing Solution

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 4, 1879.

GOLD—
Buying ....100 | Selling 100½
EXCHANGE—
Buying at ....par | Selling ....¼ prem.

BONDS—

Georgia 6s	102@104	Atlanta City 8s	104@107
Georgia 7s	108@110	Atlanta 10s	113@115
Georgia 7s-gold	108@110	Augusta City 7s	97@100
Georgia 8s	110@112	Savannah City	65@70
So. Car. valid 6s	83@85	Macon City	45@50
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	107@109	Ga. R. R. 7s	102@104
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	107@109	Ga. R. R. 6s	94@96
		A. & W. P. R.R.	110@112
		Central R. R. 7s	105@107
		So. West R. R. 7s	103@105
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	M. & W. R.R. 7s	103@105
Atlanta Water	99@101	W. & A.R.R. Lessees, 10 per cent income bonds	105@108
Atlanta City 7s	99@100		

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	74@76	South Wes R.R.	96@99
Central R.R.	72@74	Atlanta Str't RR	94@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	103@105		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Noon—Stocks firm. Money 4@5. Exchange—long $4 81¾; short $4.86½. Governments dull. State Bonds firm.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Evening.—Money 3. Exchange $4.81¾. Governments firm; new fives 107. State Bonds steady; but little doing. Stocks strong.

N. Y. Central	112¾	Chicago & N. W.	50⅜
Eire	21½	Preferred	76⅞
Lake Shore	67¼	Rock Island	119½
Illinois Central	80	Western Union	94⅝
Pittsburg	85⅝		

Sub-treasury balances:
Gold ....$114,435,431 Currency $13,139,531

The weekly statement of the associated banks, issued from the clearing house to-day, shows the following changes:

Loans decrease	$1,574,400
Specie increase	472,100
Legal tenders increase	1,065,500
Deposits increase	2,963,300
Circulation increase	272,100
Reserve increase	7,967,700

The banks now hold $11,275,550 in excess of legal requirements.

LONDON, January 4—noon.—Consols, money 95 5-16; account 95 7-16. Erie 22⅝.

PARIS, January 4.—Rentes 113f, 65c.

COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 4, 1879.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton weak; middlings 8; low middlings 7¾.

RECEIPTS TO-DAY.

By wagon	16
Air Line Railroad	33
Georgia Railroad	4
Central Railroad	75
Western and Atlantic Railroad	20
West Point Railroad	41
Total	189
Receipts previously	65,701
Total	65,890
Stock Sept. 1	101
Grand total	65,991

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	363
Shipments previously	57,273
Total	57,636
Stock on hand	8,355

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, January 4.—noon—Cotton easier but not quotably lower; middling uplands 5 7-16; middling Orleans 5 11-16; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 18,400; American 17,200; futures 1-16 cheaper; uplands, low middling clause, January delivery 5⅜@5 11-32; January and February delivery 5 11-32; March and April delivery 5 7-16@5 13-32; April and May delivery 5 15-32@5 7-16; May and June delivery 5½; June and July delivery 5 9-16@5 19-32; new crop shipped in December and January per sail 5⅝.

LIVERPOOL, January 4—3 p. m.—Sales of American to-day 5,700 bales; futures quiet; uplands, low middling clause, April and May delivery 5 15-32.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Noon—Cotton quiet; sales 508 bales; middling uplands 9 7-16; middling Orleans 9 9-16; futures steady.

January	9.48	March	9.77
February	9.60	April	9.91

NEW YORK, January 4.—Evening.—Cotton quiet; sales 7,508 bales; uplands 9 7-16; Orleans 9 9-16; net receipts to-day 269; gross 269; futures closed firm; sales 73,000 bales.

January	9.49@9.50	May	10.02@10.03
February	9.69@9.70	June	10.20@10.22
March	9.85@9.86	July	10.29@10.31
April	10.00	August	10.36@10.37

Consolidated net receipts 14,944

GALVESTON, January 4.—Cotton easy; middlings 9; low middlings 8½; good ordinary 8⅛; net receipts 1,131 bales; gross 2,485; stock 104,860; exports to Great Britain 4,035; continent 1 811; coastwise 3,520.

NORFOLK, January 4—Cotton steady; middlings 9; net receipts 1,510 bales; gross —; stock 30,743; sales 1,100; exports coastwise 430.

BALTIMORE, January 4—Cotton firm; middlings 9⅝; low middlings 9; good ordinary 8⅝; net receipts 145 bales; gross 316; sales 100; stock 6,663; spinners 75; exports coastwise 40.

BOSTON, January 4.—Cotton quiet; middlings 9½; low middlings 9¼; good ordinary 8⅝; net receipts 600 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 2,700.

WILMINGTON, January 4.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 9; low middlings 8⅝; good ordinary 8 11-16; net receipts 267 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 6,490.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—Cotton steady; middlings 9½; low middlings 9⅛; good ordinary 8¾; net receipts 5 bales; gross 236; sales to spinners 660; stock 980.

SAVANNAH, January 4.—Cotton quiet; middlings 9 1-16; low middlings 8 9-16; good ordinary 8 1-16; net receipts 3,138 bales; gross —; sales 2,700; stock 81,284; exports to continent 330.

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middlings 9¼; low middlings 8¾; good ordinary 8⅜; net receipts 5,2[illegible]7 bales; gross 6,897; sales 5,000; stock 368,162; exports to Great Britain 2,2[illegible]0; continent 3,581.

MOBILE, January 4.—Cotton weak and lower to sell; middlings 9; low middlings 8½; good ordinary 8; net receipts 1,277 bales; gross —; sales 1,500; stock 61,362; exports coartwise 2,000.

MEMPHIS, January 4—Cotton quiet; middlings 9; receipts 1,426 bales; shipments 1,465; sales 5,000; stock 89.976.

AUGUSTA, January 4. Cotton quiet; middlings 8½; low middlings 8; good ordinary 7¼; net receipts 472 bales; gross —; sales 155.

CHARLESTON, January 4.—Cotton steady; middlings 9¼; low middlings 9; good ordinary 8½; net receipts 1,320 bales; gross —; sales 1,000; stock 71,315.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—16@17c.
BUTTER—packed in small cans in good demand at 18c; bulk, in boxes and mixed 10@15.
POULTRY—Chickens, dressed 8c; turkeys 10
BEESWAX—23a23½.
FEATHERS—new choice mixed 50.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, peeled, 2c; unpeeled 1¾ ℔ lb.

Live Stock Market.

Sheep 3@4¼; common cattle 3¼@4; good cattle 4@3½; choice cattle 4½@5; extra cattle 5@5½; North Georgia cattle 2½@3; Tennessee 4@5.

Grocery Market.

WHEAT—$1 00a$1 20.
WHEAT BRAN—90.
OATS—40; seed 50a60.
HAY—Timothy 90a$1 00; Clover none
CORN—60@63.
MEAL—62.
GRITS—$4 25.
PEAS—mixed 60@65.
POTATOES—Irish ℔ bbl $2 25.
ONIONS—$1 75@$2 00.
CABBAGE—Northern 7@12½c ℔ lb.
MOLASSES—25.
SYRUP—New Orleans 35@47.
COFFEE—Rio 12½a17½; old Government Java 25@a29.
SUGAR—Standard A 9½; white extra C 9¼; extra C 9; yellow 7½a8½; New Orleans 8a10.
FLOUR—Superfine $4 25; extra $4 50@$4 75; family $5 25; extra family $5 50; fancy $6 00a$6 25.
BACON—Clear sides 6½; sugar-cured hams 10.
GREEN MEATS—4½.
BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides 4½; bulk strips none.
LARD—Tierces kit 7; kegs and cans 7½; refined 7.
CREAM CHEESE—10½.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1 40; Liverpool $1 15.
LIME—$1 00a$1 25.
NAILS—$2 40.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole 20a25; white oak 30a35; Georgia upper 28a40; lining skins 4 00a$9 00 ℔ doz.
HIDES—10a11.
BAGGING—Jute 2 lbs 13; 1¾ lbs 12½.
IRON TIES—℔ bundle 2 25; P. C. 1 65.
POWDER—Blasting 3 50a4 00; rifle 6 40.
SHOT—Drop 1 75; buck 2 00.

Tobacco.

Trade active and prices fully maintained. Manufactured Tobacco — very common and unreliable 40c; fair common 11-inch 42a45; medium 45a50; extra medium 11 and 12-inch 50a60; fine 11 and 12-inch 60a75; extra fine and fancy styles 75a1 00; Brown's extra or Log Cabin 1 00; Leatherwood 1 00; natural leaf 1 00; Calhoun 1 25; Cook's extra fine fig 85; fine cut in pails, 75a85.

Smoking Tobacco—Common assorted sizes 45a50; medium 50a55; Durham best standard brands 58a60.

Dry Goods.

Ticking 6a20; stripes 8; osnaburgs 8½a9½; cambrics 5a5½; prints 4½a5½; brown sheetings 7; brown shirtings 6; bleached sheetings 6a11; bleached shirtings 4a8; checks 8a11½; yarns 85.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

FRUITS—Lemons, Malaga $6 00; Palermo $8 50; Menton $8 00 ℔ box; Apples, northern $3 00a3 50; Oranges, $2 00a$2 50 ℔ 100; Cocoanuts 6; Raisins $2 25a2 50; ½ box $1 50; ¼ box 7c; Currants 7½a8; Citron 20a25; Figs 10a14c; Almonds 20a22c; Pecans 7½; Brazils 7½a10; Filberts 12½a15c; Walnuts 17½.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, Etc.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, January 4—Flour rather more steady; very moderate export and home trade demand; southern $4.60@$6.25. Wheat a shade stronger and quiet; very moderate export demand; light speculative business. Corn without decided change. Oats a shade firmer; more active. Pork quiet and steady; old mess $7.15; new $8.50. Beef unchanged and dull. Lard opened firm; closed quiet and heavy; prime steam 5.87½@5.90. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar ⅛c higher; good demand. Rice quiet and steady. Molasses unchanged and dull. Freights dull.

CHICAGO, January 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 red winter 86½; No. 2 Chicago spring 82⅞ cash; 83⅝@83¾ February; 84¾@84⅞ March; No. 3 Chicago spring 69½@70. Corn, 29¼@29⅞ cash; 30⅛@30¼ February. Oats firm and unchanged. Pork in fair demand but lower; cash $7.42½; February $7.52½@$7.55; March $7.62½@$7.65. Lard unsettled but generally lower; cash 5.45; February 5.52½@5.55; March 5.62½@5.55. Bulk Meats firm and unchanged. Dressed Hogs stronger at $3.05@$3.10. Whisky $1.06.

CINCINNATI, January 4.—Wheat scarce and firm; red and white 92@$1.00. Corn dull and a shade lower; cash 31¾@32; seller of January 32¼. Oats in good demand at full prices, 24@26. Pork quiet and firm; jobbing at $8.00. Lard quiet; steam 5.50. Bulk Meats quiet; shoulders 2.50; clear rib 3.50@3.60; clear sides 3.65@3.70. Bacon quiet and steady; shoulders 2⅞@3; clear rib sides 4¼@4⅜; clear sides 4½. Whisky higher at $1.03. Sugar steady and unchanged. Hogs active and firm; packing $2.75@$2.90; butchers $2.90@$3.00.

LOUISVILLE, January 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; market firm; red 90; amber and white 93. Corn dull; white 35½; mixed 33. Oats dull and lower; white 25½; mixed 23. Pork steady at $8.12½@$8.15. Lard quiet; choice leaf tierce 6¼@6⅝; keg 7½. Bulk Meats strong; shoulders 2⅞@2¾; clear rib sides 3⅝@3¾; clear sides 3¾@3⅞. Bacon strong; shoulder0, none here; clear rib sides 4¼; clear sides 4½. Hams, sugar-cured 7½@8½. Whisky firmer at $1.03.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat higher but slow; No. 2 red fall 92¼@92½ cash; January 92¾; February 93@93¼; No. 3 red fall 87½; No. 2 spring 74 bid. Corn higher; cash and January 29¼@29½; February 30¼; March 20⅞@31¼; April 33¾@32⅞; May 33¼@33⅝. Oats inactive; No. 2 mixed 20¾@20⅞. Whisky steady at $1.04. Provisions quiet and unchanged; only small retail trade; the embargo by the underwriters on navigation below Cairo and Belmont has almost stopped, temporarily, southern shipments.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY. — DISTRICT Court of the United States—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Lewis Morris, Bankrupt—No. 1221.

All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register Albert G. Foster, at his office, in Madison, Georgia, on the 16th day of January, 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m., why the above named Bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts.

The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
63 jan5...d1t A. E. BUCK, Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

Partnership Notice.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME in the local

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS

Mr. W. D. Smith, formerly with Messrs. W. P. & W. F. Pattillo, of this city.

We will do business under the firm name of Stockdell & Smith. H. C. STOCKDELL.

We are prepared to insure property of all kinds in first-class companies. We also write Marine and Inland insurance on cotton and merchandise in transit.

STOCKDELL & SMITH, Agents,
January 1, 1879.
41 jan5-1t No. 4 Kimball House.

KIRKWOOD HIGH SCHOOL.

--1879--

SPRING SESSION BEGINS JANUARY 15TH and continues 22 weeks. Military system adopted. Charges for board, including washing and fuel and tuition, $130 in advance.

Each boy will furnish 1 pair blankets, 1 pair sheets and 1 pair cases.

Uniform of Cadet gray.

For particulars, address
45 jan5 d2w CHAS. M. NEEL.

For Rent.

A COMFORTABLE SLEEPING ROOM ON second floor, No. 31 Hayden street, furnished or unfurnished. Quiet neighborhood and excellent family.

Terms low. Apply on premises, or address
56 jan5 1t MRS. D. S. KELLAM.

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—BY VIRTUE of an order of the Court of Ordinary of De Kalb county, Georgia, will be sold at the Court-house door in Atlanta, in Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February next, within the hours for public legal sales, the one undivided third interest of William T. Gunby, deceased, in the following property, to-wit: In a certain lot of land situated on the east side of Loyd street, between Peters and Fair streets, in said Atlanta, being sixty-two and a half feet on the front and rear and one hundred and fifty feet deep, running back to the stable lot of John Holbrook, trustee, and between the lots owned by Mrs. Gounan on the south and J. T. Glenn on the north. Also, in all that parcel of land in said city of Atlanta, being part of land lot number seventy-eight (78), in the fourteenth (14th) district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and being number two (2) in the subdivision of the Hammond lot, beginning at the north line of Thomas's lot on Elliott street, on the east side thereof, and running east one hundred and fifty feet, thence north fifty feet, thence west one hundred and fifty feet to Elliott street, thence south along Elliott street fifty feet to the beginning at Thomas's line, on which there is a good three room dwelling house. Also, in all that parcel of land in DeKalb county, Georgia, being the north half of land lot number two hundred and five (205), in the fifteenth civil district of originally Henry, now DeKalb county, Georgia, bounded north by lands of Robson, Johnson and Kirkpatrick, west by land of Wade, south by land of Dr. Crichton which is the other half of said land lot, east by land lot two hundred and four (204), the same being part of the lands conveyed by Pearl to Joseph Pitts in August, 1863, and containing one hundred one and a quarter acres, more or less. On this is a good four room dwelling.

The terms of sale are one-half cash, and the balance in two equal payments at six and twelve months from sale day, with seven per cent. interest from date.

By authority. I further state that Messrs. Geo. W. D. Cook and Fred S. Stewart, survivors of Cook, Gunby & Co., and who own the other two-thirds undivided interests in said lands, will consent to sell their said interests at the same time and place, and upon the same terms.

GEORGE WINSHIP,
Adm'r of Wm. T. Gunby, deceased.
jan5—1aw4w

MILTON COUNTY SHERIFF SALES.—Will be sold before the court house door in the town of Alpharetta, Milton county, Georgia, between the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in February next, the following property to-wit: Lots of land Nos. 448, 409, 384 and 676, all lying in the second district and second section. Levied on as the property of Solomon W. Peake, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Canton superior court, in favor of Joseph E. Brown, governor, use of J. M. McAfee, administrator of W. R. D. Moss, vs. Solomon W. Peake. Property pointed out by plaintiff in fi fa. This January 2, 1379.
52 jan5...wtd WM. BUISE, Sheriff.

MILTON COUNTY POSTPONED SHERIFF sales. Will be sold before the court-house door, in the town of Alpharetta, Milton county, Georgia, between the legal hours of sale on the first Tuesday in February next, the following property to-wit: Lots of land Nos. 916, thirty-six acres of 915, twenty-seven acres of 904. All lying in the first district and second section. Levied on as the property of Hampton Smith to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Milton superior court in favor of Thomas B. Newton, administrator of W. P. Jenison, deceased, vs. Hampton Smith. Property pointed out by plaintiff, this January 2, 1879.
52jan5wtds. WM. BUISE, Sheriff.